rican, from the fourth London edition.

ellent work now offered to the Ame. c, is held in high estimation in Great d, in the course of a few years, he ough four splendid editions. The ho is pastor of a Baptist church in is explored, with persevering indurange of ecclesiastical inform ing materials from both friends and sposed of them with unusual judg. skill. The deep conviction that mes are enriched with the most in and important facts;—facts eminented to make asting and valuable important heart;—has constrained the ditor to encounter the trouble and f their pub ication, and to solicit for

TERMS.

ork will be comprised in two volumes about 500 pages each, with two maps; the whole printed upon fine dexecuted in the best style. The be, in boards, \$2 per volume—bo \$2 50—in calf, \$2 75.

patronage of his festow-citizens,

who obtain six subscriptions, shall copy gratis.

oscriptions for the above work willbe by the publisher of the Star. Letten bject, post paid, may be addressed to Mechan, Washington City, D. C. orto Spencer H. Cone, New-York.

ohn Gill's Commentary

the Old and New Testaments. LIAM W. WOODWARD, of Phila-lphia, having some time since publish above-mentioned valuable Exposition, has been solicited to accommodate to do not feel disposed to advance the no do not feel disposed to advance the or the whole nine volunce, at one pand who have expressed a desire to be ession of this extensive and valuable stary, to issue Proposals to accommosorrhers, on a plan, perhaps for chapter before proposed by any publisher in its distance of payment, unparalleled by any its distance proposed by any publisher in its distance parts, and seven thousand seven hundred at the pages.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

deliver monthly a volume, payment very of each - \$4 in handsome sleep - \$5 in calf - and \$3 25 in boards. he delivery of the volumes to comments of March, 1824, and to be handel y to the sub-cribers, or to their orden y to the subscribers, or to their order ying postage, carriage, boxes, &c. The delivery of the volumes to be co-unal the whole work shall be completed he subscribers Those Gentlemen who will intered lives in the sale of this work shall a

d to every fifth copy gratis, on the " delivered monthly. Those persons who wish the work on and wall remit par money postage par &c. shall be furnished with complete Sc. shall be furnished with complete \$35 calf:-\$30 sheep;-and \$25 book. Those who obtain nine subscriber is omplete sets, shall be entitled to a confidence of the sets.

. Those Gentlemen who have furnished elves with the New Testament only, is an opportunity of completing their sate terms above offered to the monthly is

I. Gentlemer, wishing Proposals too ubscribers, by giving notice, post pa be immediately supplied.

v. J. Butterworth's Concordance to a

, in quarto, to those who subscribe hove work, shall be delivered at \$350 und -Selving price \$5 50. rch 6.

Star and Luminary.

accommodate subscribers for these plications, as far as practicable, the Agreeby authorized to receive, in every of the country, such money as passed y in the operation of business. In the tern and Southwestern parts of the country, to the Carey station, in Michigan 10 y; to the Valley Towns mission, in the country to the Valley Towns mission, in the country to the Valley Towns mission, in the country to the Victime to the Victime

y; to the Valley Towns mission Survey to the Withington Survey e Creek Nation; or, indeed, to any muster the patronage of the General Conases in which it can be made use of far efit of any of the aforesaid missions. n cases, the Agents will forward some

ASSIZE OF BREAD. HE average cash price of superine in Washington County, is ascerting

from \$5 50 to \$6. greeably to the directions of the set rporation of Washington, regulating the and quality of Bread, the weaves for the present month must be

Single Loaf Double Loaf By order: W. REWITT, My

o Magistrates, Constables GENERAL assortment of Blasks us.

Justices of the Peace, for sale as a second s

PRINTING. OF EVERY DESCRIPTS MEATLY BERCOTES AT THE GOLUMBIAN OF



Vol. III.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1824.

[No. 21.

The Columbian Star,

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-VENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-TION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Published every Saturday, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, NORTH E STREET,

WASHINGTON CITY.

Trans.-Three dollars per annum, if paid in ing; four dollars, should payment be deferred to a later period. sdrance, or within six months after subscrib-

Advertisements by the square, 50 cents, for persucceeding insertion, 25 cents.

in person, for obtaining five responsible subscibers, shall be entitled to the Star gratis. Comminications intended for publication in s to John S. METHAN, the publisher,

** Profits of the work sacred to the cause of

Blographical.

RENRY MARTYN. rsal. Conquerors who have subdued or al aspect and institutions of mighty nations; overies, have established imperishable naginary vantage-ground of wis- place, and be dashed in pieces before the will be compelled to say, "we fools ark of God, as it passes the threshold of

t is among the saints!" factive or valuable to human ambiworld, "impossible if it were enstation. Few individuals have enand his classical learning was of no vast and benighted empire. rder. Yet neither the success by exertions and talent had been her the views which lay before

orders, embarked as chaplain in the ser- preaching the gospel among the heathen, vice of the East India Company, to obey Few men have lived, who more fully adoptthe command of that Saviour, whose he was, and whom he served-"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature!"-and to enjoy, as the record of his remember the self denying spirit in which, life abundantly proves, the promise of his

tual qualities, which have rarely been ex-LOS D. KNOWLES, the editor: Letters on holding aloft the blazing torch of revelation to guide men from the darkness of errour and death, into the truth and life of the gos- and Gericke, Elliot and Brainerd, Buchanan pel. Their exertions have been crowned with results which the most sanguine hope in Heaven. could hardly have ventured to anticipate Watersprings have arisen in a dry ground. ed by the Spirit of God, to whose blessing hande British Review's Remarks on a volume of Martyn's fold. Spots of verdure are appearing in love may rest with delight, and which Chris-There is a class of men whose names are tian faith may contemplate, as soon to spread transcript of his mind, and to learn the mode related with an admiration almost uni- around, until they make the whole wilder- in which he pressed upon his hearers the ness to blossom like Eden, the garden of estard empires by the power of the sword; God. The animating doctrines and holy deislators who have changed the politi- mands of the gospel are now understood and "Warm from the heart, and faithful to its valued by men, whose station and talents phers who have enlarged the boun- enable them to exercise a decided and imaries of science by useful or splendid dis- portant influence upon the public mind, both European and native, in India. The laims to notoriety and renown. They are prejudice and mockery, with which personregarded as the great beacons of the world; al religion was lately regarded, is now much as the glory of the ages in which they lived, diminished. The visionary terrors which and of the nations to which they belonged. haunted the minds of alarmists, lest the the increase of power, the security of preaching of the gospel should endanger person and property, the improvement of the possession of the East, are now less pain-the mind, or the diffusion of wealth and comort, were alone concerned ; if every human ed upon our regard. It is now less pertinanterest were included within the narrow span of earthly being, this tribute of respect to the illustrious characters who have appeared upon the theatre of the world, which would consign the nations, and languages, and tongues, and people, of this vast the head the best interests; it ever the state of the world. If, on the guages, and tongues, and people, of this vast the head the best interests of mun are the best interests; it ever the state of the state sula, to the hopeless bondage of their

ad immeasurably beyond the present state bloody rites and obscene superstitions, lest the think, beyond any thing I ever tasted. It existence; if they be identified with an knowledge of eternal life should endanger has been said that "these waters are so heaternal duration; if this life be only the the speculations of commerce, or the reparation for another too vast for the hu- possession of empire, is now more cautiously nan eye to measure, the common standard inculcated. Above all, that guilty indiffer-f character and exploit is imperfect and ence to the salvation of our fellow men, moneous. On this latter and more correct | which laid its icy touch upon so many hearts, there, and yet the waves ran so high, that ssumption, there are men, whose names, is dissolved by an increasing spirit of Chrisow unknown beyond their own little cir- tian love, and an increasing knowledge of le, will be hereafter quoted from the book the rightful demands, made by those who water, and as they dried, I found them coof greatness, merely earthly, will be do. We are now less confidently assured, cannot fly over this sea; but we saw a great sed. If they that be wise are to shine that every country is provided with a mode the brightness of the firmament, and of faith and worship, the result of its own s, that turn many to righteousness as the choice, and experimentally proved to be for ever and ever, then those devoted most suitable to its physical, social, or poa who have laboured for the promotion of litical condition. We are not now so freand who estimates at its worth the eternal dependence of their land who estimates at the eternal dependence of their land who estimates at the eternal dependence of their land who estimates religion within the limits of their own quently told, that all religions are equally person either desirous or capable of constructasequences of their holy toil. They also, verities of Christianity for the sensual or no not counting their lives dear unto them-sanguinary codes of Eastern idolatry and sand abodes of superstition and cruelty, by and lust, will learn the value of sentiments of those, who are said to have labour in the immensity of its recom- condemned the first project for a canal, on cae. If a time be at hand, in which all the ground, that, if the communication memployments will be estimated sim- which it was intended to promote had been by their tendency to promote the glory in the order of providential design, the ri-God and the salvation of man, those who ver by which it was to be supplied, would and the salvation of man, those who ver by which it was to be supplied, would all things but loss that they might be have been made originally navigable. They gaged, will reap the harvest of their who rest their apology for missionary exerdema, zeal, and charity, in that aption upon the unrepealable command and ming sentence, "well done, good and faithful promise, made by the Author of According to the present mo- to pursue their work and labour of love stitution of the world, such labourers with less interruption or opposition. The be undervalued, their motives despis- consequences have been such as not merely as was their employment, than any of Eastern worship have been exposed to activity could be engaged. The very dy trembled in his shrine; and we may who looked down upon them hope, that he will ere long fall from his

their lives madness, and their his temple, in its triumphant progress over to be without honour. How are they the powers of sin and darkness. Civilizaed among the children of God, and tion has been advanced. The blessings of British law and justice have been widely the list of those whom the general extended. Translations of the Holy Scripaccused of resigning every thing tures have been multiplied and dispersed rising of the sun. After this I sat down order to attempt a conversion of the world has seen no parallel; and the day Joshua. I also read Matthew third, and ofed, and foolish it it were en-e of Henry Martyn occurring a tecost, the nations of India may hear, every while Mr. Wolf read in German, to the of Henry Martyn occupies a con- man in his own tongue wherein he was born, the wonderful works of God. An ecof the career of active life with clesiastical establishment has been formed, anding advantages. His scien- of which the first fruits are already appaents had been rewarded with rent; and which we hope to see yet more st academical honours, to which a widely extending the benefits of knowledge, shores of the Jordan, without any peculiar tages which they expected from the builddical student and the benefits of knowledge, shores of the Jordan, without any peculiar tages which they expected from the builddical student and the benefits of knowledge, shores of the Jordan, without any peculiar tages which they expected from the buildcal student at Cambridge can as-his classical learning was of no vast and benighted empire. Shores of the Jordan, more of the Jordan, shores of the Jorda

The name of Henry Martyn is insepara-

ed, as their motto, the watchword of the great Apostle,-" this one thing I do." We knew him at the outset of his career. We

forgetting the things that were behind, and Saviour's power and presence .- " Lo! I am reaching forth to those things which were with you always, even unto the end of the before, he resolved to press along the arduous path of missionary exertion, to the Among that small but illustrious band, to prize of the high calling of God in Christ whom the millions of British India are so Jesus. His excellent biographer has ably deeply indebted, did Martyn labour, with an described the manner in which he lived, and assemblage of moral, literary, and intellec- laboured, and prayed, during the short but well-improved period, which elapsed beceeded. He took his hallowed stand with tween the time of his landing in India, and Buchanan, Brown, Thomason, Corrie, and that in which he exchanged his hallowed other ministers of religion in the Establish- labours upon earth, for the rest and service ed church, who amidst difficulties and dis- of a perpetual Sabbath in Heaven. Pages couragements, by which ordinary minds more deeply pathetic, more solemnly in-would have been overborne, did the work structive, more highly animating, can rareof evangelists, in season and out of season, ly demand sympathy and imitation. The life of Henry Martyn has taken its place in our libraries, with the records of Swartz

> and Brown, men, whose names are blessed Of such a man, and such a minister, the friends of religion were necessarily anxious The seed, sown by their hands, and cherish- to possess, not merely some memorials, but some remains. They had a kind of right it was committed, has already borne fruit, arising out of their sympathy with his toil, some thirty, some sixty, some an hundred and their prayer for his success, to know in what manner he proclaimed those blessed the desert, upon which the eye of Christian truths which were his own hope and consolation. They had a claim to possess some solemn and glorious truth of Christianity, as they arose,

Travels in the Bast.

From the Journal of Messrs. Fisk and King-published in the Missionary Herald. SCENES IN PALESTINE.

The Dead Sea. mouth, I found it nauscous and bitter, vy, that the most impetuous winds can scarcely ruffle their surface." Nothing could be more entirely without foundation. The wind was by no means impetuous when we were I found difficulty in filling some bottles with the water. My clothes were wet with the number flying about its shores, and I once observed three at a time flying over the water. It is said no vessels ever sail over it. This is true, and the reason is obvious. There are no vessels here, nor is there any

The River Jordan.

We wished to see the mouth of the Jordan. Chateaubriand speaks of this as "an essential point, which Hasselquist alone had hitherto explored." We informed the Arabs and Turks of our wishes. They objected, but, as we insisted on going, they yielded. We had already been riding an hour on the sea shore, and we were another hour before we came to the stream. Its banks, except near the mouth, are covered with bushes. It is a small river, and as might be expected in such a plain, its course, near the sea, is very slow and quiet. The bushes and marshy ground did not permit us to follow up the bank of the river; we therefore servants, enter ye into the joy of their religion and their hopes, are enabled turned back into the plain. After riding sometime we came to a mound, or little hill, with either a column or a pile of stone on its summit. I inquired what it was, and one their judgment impeached. But, "when to overpay past effort, but greatly to protect that chain is let down, which mote the stability of Christian faith, and to invigorate the exercise of Christian zeal. The horrours of infanticide have been vastable seen how impressionally be seen how impressionally and flagrant rites."

Consequences have been such as not one of the Arabs said "Nabi Ibrahim;" but another of them told Mr. King, that it was called Galgala.—Query. Is this the Gilgal, where Joshua placed the twelve stones which he seen how impressionally and flagrant rites. where Joshua placed the twelve stones which be seen how immeasurably more mo- ly diminished. The foul and flagrant rites he took out of Jordan? See Joshua, iv. 19, 20. At half past two we arrived at the Jordan, at the place where pilgrims usually visit it, and where the Israelites passed over on dry ground "right against Jericho." From the Dead Sea to this place the ground is, most of the way, completely barren, and appears like a mixture of black earth and ashes. Not a green thing appears. I swam across the river, and took a walk in the garden of Moab, in the inheritance of Reuben, with a successful industry, of which the on the bank, and read the third chapter of Germans who were with us. I do not suppose a prayer is any more acceptable to God for being offered in a particular place; yet I shall never envy the man, who could is 14,729, and the value of them \$8,292 23 read these two chapters and pray on the dan, though it was muddy. We found the tions; the debt incurred by the Managers bly associated with these momentous results current very rapid, but not deep. While for that purpose is in a course of liquidation of Christian toil and charity. The endow- we were on the shore, two Bedouin horse- tion, and in a few years will be extinguished, with the richest hues of worldments by which he was distinguished exhimen forded the river. These were the first
men forded the river. Without diverting any portion of the ordiments by which he was distinguished exhimen forded the river. These were the first
men forded the river. Without diverting any portion of the ordiments by which he was distinguished exhilink purpose of the society from their destined
bit a beautiful proof of the harmony which
the river. These were the first
men forded the river. The river the river. The river the river the river. The river the river the river the river. The river the river the river the river the river the rive

The Apple of Sodom.

We searched for the famous apple of Sodom, and found two kinds of fruit, either of which, with the help of a little poetic imagination, might pass for the fruit in question. One kind grows in abundance near the Jordan where we bathed. We plucked a few of the apples, which were probably of last year's growth. They were black and dry, and did not, in outward appearance, correspond with what is said of the apple of Sodom. Perhaps, however, it is different when the fruit first ripens. On opening these apples, (if I may call them so,) we found the inside soft and dry like the pith of an elder, or of a cornstalk that is thoroughly dried. There is no pulp in the inside, and generally but one or two seeds. These resemble apple seeds. We cannot, however, fairly judge of this fruit, without seeing it when it first comes to maturity.

The other fruit, which we observed, and which seems to be more like the apple in question, grows about Jericho. It looks very inviting, but the taste is extremely bitter and disagreable. One of the Arabs told me t was poisonous. Chateaubriand, who thought this the apple of Sodom, says, "when dried, it yields a blackish seed, which may be compared to ashes, and which in taste resembles bitter pepper." Whether either of these is the apple of Sodom, or whether there is any such apple, even after all that Josephus and Tacitus and others have said about it, I will not attempt to decide. The Bible says of the Israelites, when they sin, their vine is of the vine of Sodom, and of the fields of Gomorrah; their grapes are grapes of gall, their clusters are bitter; their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venoin of asps." Deut. xxxii. 32, 33. This is figurative language, and means that the Israelites should reap bitter fruits from their sinful practices, as the inhabitants of Sodom had done. May not all that is said of the apple of Sodom have originated from a similar metaphor?

One of the Arabs was named Nasar Allah, (the Help of God.) I asked him where he liked best to live, in the desert, or in the ci-ty? He replied, "in the desert." I asked why? His answer was striking and characteristic. "I am a son of the desert, I am not a son of the city."

American Bible Society.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

On Thursday, May 13th, the American Bible Society celebrated their 8th anniversary, in this city. The Board met in their room in Nassau street, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and proceeded from thence to the City Hotel in Broadway, where the presiding Vice-President, Gen. Matthew Clarkson, took the chair, and the meeting was opened, precisely at 10 o'clock. The exercises commenced by the reading of the 65th chapter of Isaiab, by the Rev. John Armstrong, late chaplain of the British settlement at

The venerable President of the Society, the Hon. John Jay, being unable, from age and infirmity, to be present, an address prepared by him for the occasion, was read by he Rev. James Milnor, D. D. Rector of St. George's church, in this city, and the Society's Secretary for foreign correspondence.

Letters from the Hon. Bushrod Washington, John Q. Adams, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chas. Goldsborough, Wm. Phillips, David L. Morrill, Francis S. Key, Joseph, and Smith Thompson, Vice-Presidents of the Society, apologizing for their absence at the anniversary, were then read; after which, Wm. W. Woolsey, Treasurer of the Society, exhibited his annual report of the state of the treasury. By this document it appears, gratification. the receipts for the 8th year have been 842,416 95.

There have been printed during the 8th year, at the Society's Depository in this city, 76,875 Bibles and Testaments; 700 Bibles and Testaments, in different languages, have been received as donations from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and 2000 have been printed with stereotype plates, belonging to the Society at Lexington, Kentucky; making a total of 403,352 Bibles and Testaments, or parts of the latter, printed from the stereotype plates of the Society, or otherwise obtained for circulation, during the first eight years of the Society's exist-

There have been issued from the Depository of the Society, during the past year, 60,439 Bibles and Testaments; making, with those issued during the seven preceding years, 248,623 Bibles and Testaments, and parts of the Testament, since the Society was established.

There have been added 47 new auxiliary societies during the past year, making the whole number 107.

The number of Bibles and Testaments which have been issued gratuitously to auxiliary societies, a large proportion of which have been in the new states and territories,

The Society have realized all the advan-

A set of stereotype plates have been procured during the past year for a Testament of a larger size, and another is partly completed for the Bible in the Spanish lan-

After finishing the reading of the report, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

On motion of the Rev. President Day, of Vale College, Con. seconded by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

1. Resolved, That the report of the Managers now read, be adopted and printed under their direction. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Peters, of Ben-

nington, Vermont, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cone, of the Baptist church, New-York-2. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Board of Managers, for

their services during the past year.
On motion of Col. Rich'd Varick, seconded by T. Dwight, Esquire,

3. Resolved, That this Society feel the sincerest gratitude to the President for the address with which he has favoured them on the present occasion, and for the important benefits which the institution has received from the exertion of his talents, and the influence of his example.

On motion of Thos. Eddy, of the Society of Friends in New-York, seconded by the Rev. Dr.M'Murray, of the Dutch church, in New-York-

4. Resolved, That the thanks of the society be given to the Vice-Presidents for the continuance of their patronage and On motion of the Rev. Mr. Nichols, of the

Episcopal church, Bedford, N. Y. seconded by Mr. S. K. Talmadge, of Nassau Hall, New-Jersey. 5. Resolved, That the thanks of the Sociey be given to the Secretaries and Treasurer,

or their important sevices gratuitously rendered to the Society On motion of Major-General Gaines, of the United States army, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Rice, of the Presbyterian church,

Virginia-6. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society given to their Auxiliaries, for their contribution to the Treasury, and for the other important services they have rendered to the

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Methodist church, N. Y. seconded by Dr. David Hosack-

7. Resolved, That this Society offertheir cieties throughout the world, and particularly to the Parent Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the continued prosperity and rapid progress of the great cause in which they are severally engaged.
On motion of the Honourable David Daggett, of New-Haven, Connecticut, seconded by Alexander Jones, Esq. of Rhode-

8. Resolved, That the Society, with unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God, and with humble, yet confident reliance on His blessing, feel themselves under the strongest obligations to persevere with increased zeal and diligence in the prosecution of their la-

In support of the resolutions, and of the great interests of the Society, addresses were delivered by the Rev. President Day, the Rev. Mr. Peters, the Rev. Mr. Cone, Mr. S. K. Tallmadge, Major General Gaines, the Rev. Dr. Rice, the Rev. Mr. Brown, and the Hon. David Daggett; and in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks to the Secretaries and Treasurer, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor. As copies of the addresses have been re quested by the Society for publication, it is necessary for us only to remark, that they were interesting and impressive, worthy of their authors and the occasion, and that they were listened to by the audience with deep and steady attention, and much apparent

In addition to the distinguished individuals who usually attend the Society, there were present, his Excellency Governor Yates, the Hon. De Witt Clinton, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Sapreme Court of the State, and Major Gen. Gaines, of the United States' Army. The countenance of men holding such eminent stations in the community, and sustaining such distinguished reputations in their various situations and professions, is of great value to the Institution, and always affords high gratification to its officers and members.

Religious.

From the Christian Secretary.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated New-London, (Con.) April 28.

I add a few lines to inform you that some mercy drops have fallen among us. I had the happiness of baptizing four young persons last Lord's day, which are the first fruits. More are expected on the next Lord's day. Meetings are frequent, well at-

Yours in Christian love, E.L.

Extract of a letter from an intimate acquaintance of the late venerable Wm. Rogers, D. D. to a friend in this city, dated Philadelphia, April 21st, 1824.

"Our dear friend, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, was taken two weeks previous to his death with an apoplectic fit, whilst paying a morning visit to one of our Deacons. He remain he was so early, and so supremely agents and the character of the service in agents and the character of the service in the windertook the sacred ministry, has two years of his admission into

restored, for some time, (about half an hour) when suddenly his speech forsook him, and he became senseless. He was taken to his bed and cupped, had his head blistered twice, with various other severe remedies. Nothing, humanly speaking, was left undone, that tended to his restoration; but the decree was just-his time was come that he should ascend into glory, and receive the re-ward of his labours below. We had scarcely a doubt on our minds the first week but what he would recover-the physicians said there was no disease remaining in his pulse,-but alas! our hopes were too buoyant; owing to the nature of the disease, he remained in a stupor from the time of his last attack until his death, evincing at the same time, the most uncommon patience and resignation to his heavenly father's will, joined to calmness and serenity throughout the whole. He was dying all the day previous to his departure.

"Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are."

All that day he was apparently engaged in prayer. On being asked "if he knew in whom he believed," he could not speak, but smiled sweetly. He departed this life at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, without a sigh, struggle or groan, but literally fell asleep in Jesus."

While our departed friend was on his last annual visit to Rhode Island, the place of his nativity, and of his early attachments, he seemed to feel impressed with the idea that his time of labour in the vineyard of his Lord and master on earth was almost ended. In conversation with a friend in Newport, he remarked, "I feel that the time of my departure is at hand, and my desire is to go, and be with Christ, which is far better."

Dr. Rogers had for many years sustained a respectable rank in the republic of letters, and stood conspicuous as a firm advocate of the truth, as it is in Jesus; but more than all other considerations, he gave full evidence that he was a sincere disciple of the meek and lowly Saviour. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of five new schools had been added to the that man is peace."

From the New-York Observer.

United Foreign Missionury Society .- The 7th anniversary of the United Foreign Missionary Society was celebrated in the City-Hotel, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Griffin. The report was then read by the Domestic Secretary, Mr. Z. Lewis.

The Rev. Dr. Milledoler then introduced to the audience, Sacharissa, a venerable chief of the Tuscorara tribe, who delivered, through his interpreter, William Alvis, the following speech:

Sacharissa's Speech.

Friends and Brothers,-I first thank the Great Spirit for preserving your lives and mine. I rejoice to meet you this evening, and I has prought you all together on this occasion. what has been done the past year, and God

ness, but now I see the light is spreading preted by William Alvis, a young Indian of ly apprehensive they would be attacked. among them. My poor countrymen have long been neglected, but no . I see the white | Wesleyan Seminary in your city. The folbrothers opening their eyes and looking upon us. In time past there were only a few who loved and pitied us; now there are a great many. I now meet with friends every where, and I see and hear that every year my Christian brothers are doing more. They are getting the dust out of their eyes and ears, which had been thrown into them by the evil reports of bad men. Now I see old and young, and little children, and men and women engaged to do us good. These things make my heart rejoice. Many years ago I was in darkness, and even now I am poor and ignorant. I cannot read for myself, but I have heard the gospel, and now I hope that I have received it into my heart. It is true I have always been a sinner, and now I am a very old sinner. But you have sent me the gospel, and I have learned that Jesus can save me. For this gospel and this Saviour I have thrown away the foolish things I received from my fathers.

I am now near my grave, and I wish to see you once more before I go to meet your fathers, with whom I made this first covenant. I hope you will not be weary in this good work, but continue to make your path broader and longer every year. Then I shall die, hoping that before many years ali my countrymen will have the light.

Mr. Guy Chew, a youth of the Tuscarora tribe, and member of the school at Coruwall, Connecticut, was then introduced to the audience by Mr. Lewis, and delivered an address.

A collection was taken up, amounting to \$242; and the exercises of the evening were closed with a hymn sung by the two Indian youth, and Yonica, only surviving daughter of the late Wm. Henry, a Tuscarora Indian.

United Domestic Missionary Society .-The second anniversary of the Domestic Missionary Society was celebrated in the Brick church, on Friday evening, the 14th inst. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. Woodhull. Rev. Mr. Bruen, the acting corresponding Secretary, then read the annual report.

A hymn in the Tuscarora language was sung by the natives of that tribe now in this

A collection was then taken up, amounting to \$130; after which the exercises Squier.

Presbyterian Education Society .- The Sixth Annual meeting of the Presbyterian Education Society was held on Thursday evening at the Brick Church, in Beekman-The chair was taken at half past seven o'clock by the Hon. De Witt Clinton, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society and the exercises of the evening were com menced with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Richards, of Auburn Theological Seminary, after which the meeting was addressed by the chairman.

A collection was then taken up, amount ing to \$240, besides several gold rings.

The very able and classical address of the chairman, and the eloquent speeches which were delivered on this occasion, gave an unusual interest to the proceedings of the meeting.

the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews was celebrated in the City Hotel on Friday evening, the 14th inst. The exercises were opened with prayer.

The annual report was then read by the Rev. Dr. Rowan, the Agent of the Society. A collection was taken up; and the meet-Zadig, a converted Jew, from Germany.

From the New-York Religious Chroniele.

The New-York Sunday School Union celebration took place on Tuesday. At 3, P. M. the children were assembled in the Broadway. Each school was preceded by a standard, bearing an appropriate motto. Among them we observed such as these Let there be light;" "Seek me early;" Suffer little children to come unto me; "See that you offend not one of these little ones;" "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God." In itself the spectacle was highly interesting, but as indicative of the extent and effect of Sabbath School instruction, how much was this interest enhanced!

On reaching their destination, every part of the Circus was immediately filled. The Rev. Dr. Milnor first addressed the children -a prayer was then made by the Rev. Mr. Cone, and a suitable hymn sung. After can Congress appointed a committee of this a second address to the scholars, enforcing the instructions they had received from their teachers, and inculcating, in a way suited to their capacities, important advice, was made by the Rev. Dr. Feltus-a second hymn was sung by both the teachers and their pupils-a prayer made by the Rev. Dr. M'Auley-and after a doxology the children were dismissed. A tract was presented to each of them as they departed.

Society was held in the Baptist Church, in Nassau-street. From the Report, which was read by Mr. E. Lord, we learned, that Union, the past year; that the whole number of Schools now amounts to fifty-three; and the scholars to four thousand. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Drs. M'Murray and M'Auley.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, dated

"PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

"This evening I have had the pleasure of attending the Anniversary of the " Philadelphia Bible Society." It was held in the large Presbyterian Church in Fourth-street and the assembly was far more numerous than we have been accustomed to see at the Anniversary of the Parent, or National Society. When I entered, I found the venerable Bishop White in the chair, and the report reading by the Rev. Dr. Broadhead. It was a document of great interest, and was followed by addresses from several gentlerejoice that your love to my poor countrymen men, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Crane, of the Tuscarora mission, and a chief from You are holding a council to-night, to hear that tribe, to whom Mr. Crane said, the friends of the Bible were very much indebthas permitted me to meet with you, and ed for his zeal in the cause of Christ. The the same nation, who was educated at the lowing is the substance of his talk. Fathers! Brothers! Sisters!

I am come a great distance to see you-I am old and very ignorant-very ignorant, Fathers, of that good book, which is able to make us all wise.

Brothers! Sisters! Fathers! I know little of that good book-it is a treasure, and I want to know more of it.

Sisters and Brothers! You are a happy people-I pray you may be more so-you have great advantages-you have done much for my nation-I thank you for it. Fathers! Brothers! Sisters! I shall

return to my people-from me they shall hear of this great meeting-may the great and good God direct all your movements, and may we all love and obey him. Friends! I have finished my speech."

Two most valuable Moravian Missionaries have entered into the joy of their Lord, after long and faithful services-Br. Jacob Breck, at an age of 82 years, 53 of which he spent in the service of the Greenland Mission; treading in the steps of his venerable father, one of the Missionaries in that country, and encouraging two of his children to enter on the same service-and Br. Heny Marsyeld, whom the Lord had endowd with peculiar gifts for the renewal of the Mission at the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1792. He was in the 77th year of his age; and, to the last period of life, most active and faithful in his labours among the Hottentots. Tears of love and gratitude followed these two worthy servants of God to their resting places, in Greenland and at the

Dunimary of News.

FOREIGN.

The Philadelphia "National Gazette," of the 15th inst., says:

Spain .- The private advices received here from Spain, would seem to warrant the opinion, that the French army of occupation will be withdrawn ere long, and that another and fierce civil war will aln:ost immediately ensue. France is obliged to supwere concluded with prayer by the Rev. Mr. port the army altogether, and has no prospect of reimbursement either for present or past expenditures. The Spanish government can scarcely collect wherewithal to meet the exigencies of the King's household. The old monopolies are restored, but yield very little revenue. His Catholic Majesty has taken that necessary article in the European Catholic countries, codfish, under his special protection and control. The consequence is, that none will be shipped direct to a Spanish port, but all to Gibraltar, as a place of deposite, whence it will be smuggled into all quarters of the kingdom.

The importation of grain and flour into Spain has been prohibited, so that, in the first weeks of March, while wheat was selling at Gibraltar, at less than one dollar per

Jews' Society.—The fifth anniversary of bushel. Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, a Frenchman, crept out of Spanish salt, at Gibraltar, was Majesty has determined upon inviting the Victor Grass, and the twelve and a half cents, and the Spaniard Cabinets of his " dear and intimate Allies" paid one dollar and a half per bushel for it, to a conference at Paris, on the subject of drowned. owing to the royal monopoly. He is not al- South America; and requests said ministers lowed to say that he does not want salt,- to exert themselves with the Courts where that he does not use, or cannot pay for it. they reside, to gain their assent to such a co-The "salt-administration," or commissioners, judge for him, and each year supply ing was closed by an address from Mr. each family with such quantity as they think proper, for which they must pay. It was calculated that the Constitutional party had rather gained, than lost, in numbers, since the opposition of England to such a measure, the King's restoration, notwithstanding the ruthless persecution to which every thing in the shape of a liberal, or liberalism, was Park, and having formed a procession, mov- subjected. Legitimacy was supported by ed with great regularity to the Circus, in the French force alone, and whether to stay, or march out, is a problem for the French government, almost as difficult as was that of attempting the invasion. To repeat invasion, in case of a new intestine struggle, would be attended with difficulties and results of a peculiar and aggravated nature. In short, from the recent condition of Spain, which has been so paradoxically styled a deliverance, "the peace of Europe," as it is called, may be conjectured to be by no means fully assured.

Mexico .- By the arrival at Philadelphia, on the 17th instant, of the fast sailing schooner Mexican, Captain Dawson, in twenty-one days from Alvarado, we learn, that early in the month of April the Mexitheir own body, consisting of eight members, who were directed forthwith to report the best means of preserving the public tranquility of the nation. The committee brought in a unanimous report, in which, after acknowledging the entire want of moral strength and energy on the part of the government, as at present organized, and the pose. loss of confidence on the part of the Provincial Authorities and the public generally, In the evening, the Annual Meeting of the they propose as a remedy, that the supreme executive power, consisting of three, should appoint one of their own body, who should be styled " Supreme Dictator of the Mexican Republic," to whom should be given the power to appoint a Vice Dictator, to act in all cases of inability (of the Dictator,) and who should also be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the country. To transfer the Government and Congress from the capital to any other part of the country. To appoint military commanders in any of the Provinces and dispose of the military forces generally. To obtain money n the credit of the nation. To resist at pleasure the acts of the Provincial Legisators. To solicit foreign aid if necessary. To expel foreigners who have not been naturalised, and finally to annul any of the ects of Congress whenever they shall inerfere with his measures, &c.

The above report was immediately discussed in secret session, and passed by a

najority of that body. Buenos Ayres .- The ship Hope, Duncan, arrived at Baltimore, furnishes files of papers to the 27th of March, inclusive. A reort on good authority had reached Buenos Avres, that the Indians had made an attack on the Governor of Santa Fe, and had defeated and nearly destroyed the whole of his army. They were becoming extreme-My countrymen have long been in dark- spoke in his native tongue, and was inter- 30 to 50 leagues from the city, felt extremesome are reported to be destroyed.

South America .- On the 4th March, says he Boston Telegraph, was presented to the House of Lords by the Earl of Liverpool, and to the House of Commons by Mr. Canning, a copy of certain communications with France and Spain, relating to the South

American Provinces. The first document mentioned is an extract of a memorandum of a conference between M. de Polignac, on the part of France, and Mr. Canning, the British Minister. The latter stated that his government were of opinion, that any attempt to bring Spansh America under its ancient submission, must be altogether hopeless: and that all regotiations for that purpose would be unsuccessful. That England, however, would not interfere in any negotiation which Spain might think proper to attempt with those Provinces, but would encourage such a measure, provided it were founded on a basis which appeared practicable. Yet England would look upon the junction of any Foreign Power with Spain, in any enterprise against her colonies, "as an entirely new question:" upon which such policy

must be pursued, as her interests should seem to require. She would enter into no stipulations to refuse or delay the recognition of the independence of South America. Finally, that, entertaining such views, she could not enter into any joint deliberation apon the subject of Spanish America, on an equal footing with other Powers, whose opinions were less formed, and whose inerests were less implicated in the question. The Prince de Polignac replied, that his government believed it to be utterly hopeless to reduce Spanish America to the state of

its former relation to Spain; that when the King of Spain should be at liberty, (this conference was held Oct. 9th last) his government would be ready to concert with the Allies on the subject, and with England among the number: That the refusal of England to join the conference, might give ground to suppose she did not wish any reconciliation to be effected: That he was unable to conceive what could be meant by a pure and simple acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish Colonies, since there existed in them no government, which

could offer any appearance of solidity; &c. To which Mr. Canning replied; that, nowever desirable a monarchical form of government might be for them, England would not consent to make that the condition

of their recognition. Another document read before the two Houses, was an official letter from the Spanish minister to Sir Wm. A'Court; in which it is stated that the King of Spain had determined to devote his particular attention to the regulation of the affairs concerning the disturbed countries of Spanish America, being solicitous to succeed in pacifying his dominions, in which the seeds of anarchy have taken root, to the prejudice of the safety of other governments. His Majesty has therefore thought that he might justly calcolate on the assistance of " his dear Alties" towards obtaining results which cannot but

prove beneficial to the tranquillity and happiness of Europe. Next is a letter from the Spanish minister

operation.

The other document is the reply of Mr. Canning, on the part of England, to the above mentioned request in relation to the conference at Paris, in which he expresses since the maintenance of the "sovereignty' of Spain over her late Colonies, is made a specific object of the proposed conference. This is as it should be

Pernambuco .-- Advices have been received by the brig Nancy, arrived at Mar-blehead, in 36 days from Pernambuco, that the President appointed for that province, by the Emperor of Brazil, was not suffered to assume the office, and that the constitution was rejected there. It is added, that were to sail from Matanzas in a few & the custom-house and stores were closed, the former for Vera Cruz, the latterform and that the Brazilians were "slaying and mprisoning the European Portuguese. West Indies .- Captain Kelly states, that

it was reported at St Thomas, that 21 sail of men of war, had arrived at Martinique, from France. In passing Fort Royal he saw 7 sail lying there, but no more—three or four line of battle ships, and the rest frigates. There was a French frigate and two Danish sloops of war lying at St. Thomas.

St. Domingo.-Great fears are entertained at Hayti, that France intends to reduce this island to its former condition of a colony, and very determined measures have been adopted to frustrate the intention, forty slaves on board. should any attempts be made for the pur-

DOMESTIC.

Navy Appropriations .- The appropriaions for the Navy, for the year 1824, are as ollows :- For pay and subsistence of officers and seamen, \$847,442 25; provisions, \$325,128 75; medicine and hospital stores, to 33,327,0001. \$25,000; for subsistence and allowances of every description, to officers, clerks, &c. at the navy yards and store stations, \$231,293 at Chillicothe, Ohio. 26; contingent expenses, 200,000; repairs, and wear and tear of vessels, 350,000; for laudable fact, that one fourth of the improvement of navy yards, docks, wharves, expenses of the city and county of Bo buildings, &c. with authority to purchase a for 1823, were applied to the support slip of land at Charlestown, Massachusetts, public schools. \$157,000; ordnance stores, including small arms, manufacture of powder, about \$20,- Pailadelphia, on the 9th inst. on a se 000; ship's houses, \$78,500; pay and sub- scale, with Mr. Hawkins' Steam English sistence, clothing, Gc. of the marine corps, without boiler. A little steam boat, \$206,859; military stores, 5,000; medicines, machinery of which, furnace and all, on instruments, &cc. for the marine corps stapies only three feet in length and two are tioned on shore, \$2,369 71; other contingent half wide, drave a common ferry boat me expenses, for repairing barracks, and for twelve passengers, at the rate of eightnbuilding new barracks at Portsmouth, \$10,- an hour. Efforts are making to obtains 000. Total, \$2,458,292 97.

quemine, on the Mississippi, 110,000; for and the intermediate places. the Fort at Chef Meuteur, 100,000; for Gottingen University-The the Fort at Mobile Point, 95,000; for Fort dents at present in Gottingen is la Calhoun, 90,000; for topographical expenses, 26,000; for the projected work at of Brunswick, the Prince of Leinsingen, a New Utretcht, as one of the defences of the two Princes of Solms; and also graphical expenses. hear and see great things which I never venerable chief, who I think must have heard or saw before.

In the neighbourhood of New-York harbour, 50,000; for the property for the property numbered his "four score years," Buenos Ayres, and persons owning estates jected work at Brenton's Point, Rhode Istanton's Point, Rho land, 50,000. Total, \$521,000.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.-This reat work, says the Elkton Press, is going orward rapidly.- There are at present 5 or 600 hands engaged at work—they all appear healthy and in high spirits—a considerable number of mechanics are employed in erecting boarding houses for the reception of more hands, and it is expected that n a short time the number of workmen will amount to 12 or 1500.

Virginia.—The Board of Public Works, says the Richmond Visiter, have appointed Messrs. George Love, of Fauquier, Philip R. Thompson, of Kanawha, and Richard N. Venable, of Prince Edward, Commissioners; and Mr. Benjamin Wright, of the State of New-York, Assistans Engineer. They also determined to cause a new survey to be made by the civil engineer of this State, aided by some able and experienced engineer of another State, and by three commissioners to be selected for the purpose, of the James and Jackson rivers, from Maiden's Adventure Falls to the mouth of Dunlop's

One of the public work-shops at Harper's Ferry, containing the principal part of the machinery employed in making arms, was consumed on the 8th instant. The loss to the United States has been considerable. The fire was supposed to have been com-

municated to the building by an incendiary.

Fire at Pensacola.—We learn from the Pensacola Gazette, that a fire broke out in the village of San Carlos de Barrancas, on the 2d uit. It commenced in the blacksmith's shop belonging to the United States' army, and consumed several houses and out buildings-the large house formerly occupied by Major Wilson, and that in which Doctor Bell was then living, were the principal dwellings burnt. The furniture and other effects in them, were all preserved by the timely and well directed exertions of the troops, conducted by Lieut. Trenor. Lexington, Ky. May 1 .- Yesterday, a

few minutes after 3 o'clock, P. M., the drying house, belonging to the powder mill of Mr. Spencer Cooper, blew up; one negro man was killed, and two badly wounded. The house was blown entirely to pieces, and scattered to a great distance, and several horses killed.

Dreadful Calamity .- On Saturday afternoon, the 16th instant, while the steamboat Ætna was on her passage from Washington, New-Jersey, to New-York, the boiler ga e way and blew up, and, melancholy to relate, Committee for this purpose:-Alex about 20 passengers were killed and wound- M'Intire, for the First Ward; Henry ed. The accident happened when the boat was near Robin's Reef, about five miles beof the accident, were chiefly in the centre of the Fourth Ward; James Middle low the city. The passengers at the time cabin, near the boiler, where they had gone the Fifth Ward; and James Little, and on account of the coolness of the weather. In this cabin, four ladies were killed, members of the family of Mr. Job Furman, of New-York. One lady was killed in the after cabin, and a gentleman was killed on

The number of scalded, we learn, is about ten; some of them very badly. We understand there were on board at the time. besides fourteen persons belonging to the less variety of figures can be produced boat, between twenty and thirty passengers. Four persons are said to have jumped overboard, and it was supposed were drowned. bushel, the poor Spaniard, within five miles of that place, was obliged to eat his bread at the rate of two dollars and a half per Petersburg and Vienna, stating that his forward and after cabins. The steward, esmbinations of the most beautiful forward and after cabins. The steward, esmbinations of the most beautiful forward and after cabins.

forward cabin, after the accident, and

The Ætna is a complete wreck boiler, which is of iron, and upon the given way near the bottom, and ble with a tremendous explosion, whole stroying the centre of the boat and cabin, but doing very trifling injury to forward or after cabins.

After the accident, she was towed he city by the steam boat United States the wounded conveyed to the hospits

Naval. By a recent arrival at No. we learn that, on the 1st instant, theofe and crews of Commodore Porter's ron were in good health. The U. S. John Adams arrived at Matanzas, on 29th of April, and was to land Com Porter and his family, to take up their dence there. The John Adams and De port of the United States, believed x York. The Sea Guli had been dism. and was refitting at Matanzas. There had been no piracies commission

the West Indies within the last four me

MISCELLANEOUS.

Slave Trade.-This disgraceful traff. still continued, notwithstanding the tions of the United States and Gr Britain to suppress it. It is stated to vessel arrived at Mantanzas in the last w of April, from Africa, with one hundre

The Slave Trade Piracy Bill was rethird time in the House of Commonso 26th of March, and sent to the Lords J. Mackintosh expressed his entire con rence in the bill, and hailed the aus treaty entered into with America, with most heartfelt satisfaction.

Manufactures .- The exports of m factured cotton from Great Britain in I did not exceed 894,000%. They now amount

A Society for the encouragement of a mestic manufactures has been establish

Public Schools.-It is an interesting

Steam .- An experiment was tried scriptions for a large boat on this plan Fortifications .- For Fort Jackson, at Pla- ply from Philadelphia to Salem, New Jew

Gottingen University-The number of and 195 devote themselves to physics general philosophy.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1824.

LATE FROM INDIA.

The last Christian Watchman s Intelligence has been received from h of the safe arrival of Mrs. Judson, and and Mrs. Wade, in Rangoon, last Dec ber, all well. Mr. Rowe, of Digah, hash called to exchange worlds. His widow remain at the station in Digah, for the sent. Mrs. Eustace Carey was sick at cutta. These facts were received in ! ter from Mrs. Jones, dated January 7,16

REVIVAL IN LIVERMORE, MAINE "The first church in Livermore, Mi has received forty-three members by tism, and six restored or received by

A dawning appears in the 2d church the 3d, eleven have been received by tism. Fifteen have been added to church in Jay : in that of Turner, for that of Buckfield, four."

NEWCASTLE.

The Corporation of this city have ma donation of one hundred dollars, to the ferers at Newcastle; and have also app ed committees to call upon our citizen further assistance.

The following gentlemen constitute Morfit, of the Second Ward; Roge Weightman, of the Third Ward; John Sixth Ward.

KALEIDOGRAPH.

An invention of great importance arts, and particularly in bank note of ing, has lately been made by Mr liam Stone, of this city, by which and manner which is said to be inimitable cannot give the reader a better idead peculiar powers of this machine,

MAY 2

This work the East Fr s to form a n ich are com ir in num! of them,

be hown, cat w engaged, enty-four fee omac, and b iter, whence t situation, a strong C The Tariff

to doubt, signature to terial modifi to lessen the AMERI In a precedir

will become

When I look aking to send ns, and the ights are c er which w

rs, we scied

ev. President

and years since hour was c at of this work thered around up his eyes t ther, keep th hom thou has ough thy tru ject of this disciples m leans by which ie word of trul so which shall at they all ma from that uth have been nctifying the nd they will co united son the nations earth.

The truth of r

that truth, wh

use it is the

ommunicate.

who formed t

ows perfectly

pted to contr

iction to his

ick the torres an efforts are has not only truth, with r secured its tr e, "for as th ven, and retu th the earth ; Lord, that go Il not return mplish that w Sir, it is word, and t blesses, as s attained. ch are of high and intercon produce ober Literatu ing. It may

es of fancy. e the heart f ience may g the elegant ar n the treasure accumulating thoughts far systems of we But never yet. observation, a t visible, his fa cover Him th:

hat philosoph been producti ou would perse urse of piety an um in the name must deliver e of eternal j ch you propos he authority r lessons of du he happiness practice of he be a moment

indulgence.

f spirits in the e may be a de ibstantial peac from obedit wed am!

ss, a Frenchman, crept out of a abin, after the accident, and wa

na is a complete wreck. He ch is of iron, and upon the princinear the bottom, and blew up emendous explosion, wholly dehe centre of the boat and centre doing very trifling injury to the after cabins.

e accident, she was towed to the e steam boat United States, and ded conveyed to the hospital. By a recent arrival at Norfolk that, on the 1st instant, the officer that, on the 1st histant, the olders of Commodore Porter's squading good health. The U. S. ship ams arrived at Matanzas, on the pril, and was to land Commodored to take up their residents. d his family, to take up their reserve. The John Adams and Decay sail from Matanzas in a few days or for Vera Cruz, the latter for some the United States, believed New he Sea Guli had been dismantled refitting at Matanzas.

had been no piracies committed in Indies within the last four months

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trade.-This disgraceful traffich inged, notwithstanding the exe-the United States and Great o suppress it. It is stated that rived at Mantanzas in the last week from Africa, with one hundred and ves on board.

lave Trade Piracy Bill was reads te in the House of Commons on the Aurch, and sent to the Lords. Su intosh expressed his entire concurthe bill, and hailed the auspicio stered into with America, with the rtfelt satisfaction.

fuctures.—The exports of mano-cotton from Great Britain in 1785. xceed 894,000t. They now amount ,000%. iety for the encouragement of domanufactures has been established

philosophy.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1824.

LATE FROM INDIA.

last Christian Watchman says ligence has been received from India safe arrival of Mrs. Judson, and Ma Irs. Wade, in Rangoon, last Decem l well. Mr. Rowe, of Digah, hashed to exchange worlds. His widow n at the station in Digah, for the pro Mrs. Eustace Carey was sick at Ca These facts were received in a leom Mrs. Jones, dated January 7, 1824

EVIVAL IN LIVERMORE, MAINE. he first church in Livermore, Main eceived forty-three members by base and six restored or received by lens. wning appears in the 2d church I, eleven have been received by but Fifteen have been added to the h in Jay : in that of Turner, five: f Buckfield, four."

NEWCASTLE.

e Corporation of this city have male ion of one hundred dollars, to the su s at Newcastle; and have also app ommittees to call upon our citizens er assistance. e following gentlemen constitute

mittee for this purpose:-Alexand tire, for the First Ward; Henry it, of the Second Ward; Roger ghtman, of the Third Ward; John? e Fourth Ward; James Middleton Fifth Ward; and James Little, of B

Ward. KALEIDOGRAPH. invention of great importance in

and particularly in bank note engihas lately been made by Mr. W Stone, of this city, by which and variety of figures can be produced. ner which is said to be inimitable ot give the reader a better idea of b pare it to a Kaleidoscope, in forms

that can be imagined. They are torsiled on the invitations, which direct it to look to the eternal God, as its refuge. itself in the richest variety.

Mar 22, 1824.

THE PORTICO OF THE CAPITOL.

This work was commenced last session on the East Front of the Building, of which it is to form a material feature. The columns which are comprised in the design, twentywhe hewn, each of an entire block of stone. One of them, on which the workmen are now engaged, in front of the Capitol, is feet in diameter. This astenishing block of feet in diameter. This astenishing block of feet in diameter. The bank of the feestone was procured on the bank of the Potomac, and brought to the Navy Yard by

TARIFF.

The Tariff bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and when signed by the Presilent, will become a law. There is no reaon to doubt, that the President will give his signature to the bill. It has undergone

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

hapreceding column, is a brief account of the annual meeting of this interesting asmade on the occasion. From those which have been published in the New-York papers; we select for insertion that of the Rev. President Day, of Yale College.

PRESIDENT DAY'S SPEECH. Before the American Bible Society, May 13,

1824.

When I look at the efforts which are now making to send the word of life to the namaking to send the word of life to the nations, and the families of the earth, my thoughts are carried back to a memorable prayer which was offered nearly two thoughts are applied to the support of chools.

—An experiment was tried in phia, on the 9th inst. on a small with Mr. Hawkins' Steam Engage boiler. A little steam boat, the cry of which, furnace and all, occasions.

devote themselves to physics and truth have been producing their effect, in actifying the hearts and lives of men. and they will continue their influence, till ne united song of praise shall ascend from the nations which dwell on the face of

ecause it is the word of the living God. It that truth, which omniscience has chosen communicate, as the light of the world. ws perfectly the means which are best! ction to his understanding. He can teck the torrent of depravity, which all nan efforts are insufficient to withstand. has not only given us the truth-his truth, with no mixture of errour; but secured its triumph by an inviolable proe, "for as the rain cometh down from en, and returneth not thither, but wathe earth; so shall my word be, saith ord, that goeth forth out of my mouth : hish that which I please."

sir, it is God's own truth, the truth his word, and that alone, which he ordiblesses, as the means by which hohhich are of high importance, in the busias and intercourse of life. But they will a produce obedience to the Divine com-Literature may exalt the under-It may spread before us the luxies of fancy. It may cast a brightness er the face of society. But it will never scae the heart from the dominion of sin. ience may greatly advance the useful, the elegant arts. It may store the mind maccumulating for ages. It may send thoughts far abroad among the worlds stems of worlds with which the hea-

"But never yet, did philosophic tube, rings the planets home into the eye ation, and discovers, else sible, his family of worlds, er Him that rules them."

philosophical code of ethics has en productive of practical godliness? would persuade a man to enter upon arse of piety and virtue; you must come must deliver him a message from the e of eternal justice. The rules of life

ions of eternal retribution. happiness also which results from influence of revealed truth. There

you cheer the Christian who is joyfully singing which he can read his title to manthe Heavens. Would you revive the
before it the names which will cause
and joy of their souls; on the other, are

light and joy into the heart of the humble believer; dispels the darkness which has to be seen the "hoary headed" father and rested, for ages, on the nations of the earth. It was this which burst the gloom, in which even the Christian world was sunk, before child" in transports of soul the most delightthe Protestant reformation. It is this which, which are comprised in the interest of the present, has been waiting until "their change comes." Hapshedding a brighter and brighter light py souls: They are on the ebb of the tide
four in number, are, it is understood, upon the people who have we comed its that brought them into an interest of the tide beams. It is this which will triumph over every remaining superstition and ernow engaged, in thou and upwards of three idolatrous worship; which will fill the

potomac, and brought to the pre-water, whence it was dragged to its pre-water, whence it was dragged to its pre-water, whence it was dragged to its pre-condless variety of opinions with which I am surrounded, how am I to fix upon a creed which I may know to be right? The disco-veries of science will not reveal the The researches and acquirements of literature will never settle the question. The decisions of councils, of synods, of learned expositors, may only serve to confirm me in errour. I can have no ground of safety, but in appealing to the simple word of God. What I there find I know to be everlasting truth. What is not to be found there has have a place among the dreams of philosophy. It may serve to give a polish to the weapons of theological combatants. no claim as a doctrine of religion. It may have a place among the dreams of philosofaith. If we know and obey what our final Judge has revealed, as the guide of our lives, we may safely be ignorant of the theories and speculations of men.

Should not the Scriptures, however, be accompanied with notes and comments? So far as commentators enable us to understand what we read, we may be grateful for their aid. But we are not to look for improvements on a revelation from Heaven: The volume of immutable truth is not to be wrought into a more perfect form by metaphysical refinement. It will not be in a higher degree, the wisdom of God, and the power of God, to salvation, when translated into the technical language of modern theological systems. There is no sectarian alchymy, which can convert it into a purer, and more precious treasure. It does not yield to the rude hand, which would tear the veil from its mysteries. The waters of life will not flow with a more healing efficacy, by being mingled with the turbid streams, which human ingenuity has put in

which furnace and all, occation three feet in length and two and ethics are making to obtain substances for a large boat on this plan, to a fill adelphia to Salem, New Jerse, intermediate places.

In the sciences, and in the arts of life, we have a common ferry boat with a fill science which they were to be holy, was the word of truth. Nor were the disciples intermediate places.

In the sciences, and in the arts of life, we may look for discoveries. But the advances which are yet to be made in the knowledge of God and His kingdom, must consist in coming nearer and nearer to the revelation which he has made of himself. This is brought to us, indeed, in the language of men. Its brightness may be obscured by the medium through which it is communitated. No these alone, says Christ, but for them are four princes,—the Prince of Leinsingen, and Princes of Solms; and also severables. Of the students, 270 study, 730 jurisprudence, 224 medicine, devote themselves to physics and the producing their effect, in the sciences, and in the arts of life, we may look for discoveries. But the advances which are yet to be made in the knowledge of God and His kingdom, must consist in coming nearer and nearer to the revelation which he has made of himself. This is brought to us, indeed, in the language of men. Its brightness may be obscured by the medium through which it is communicated. But a more complete exhibition of religious truth, is not to be expected on the language of Heaven, a more perfect revelation, will undoubtedly be made. Mysteries which have been hid for ages, will be unfolded to the enraptured view of the reduction. upon us, we must rest satisfied with what is already revealed.

Is it necessary to distribute the Scriptures? May not every one be left to pro-cure them for himself? The records of this Society will abundantly show, what has The truth of revelation is thus efficacious, been the consequence of leaving this supply to be furnished without combined and rigorous efforts. The man who is not already possessed of the Scriptures, has le who formed the spirit of man within him formed no just estimate of their value. In the absence of the sacred volume, he has ed to control his affections, and carry lost all relish for its contents. If you would reclaim the profligate sensualist, you must not merely render it possible for him to purchase a Bible: you must carry it and place it in his hands. If you would rouse to reflection the thoughtless mariner, you must see that he has it with him as he rides upon the surges of the deep. If you would wish the rays of heavenly light to pierce the dark forests of the west, your labours of benevolence must remove the obstruc- February last. not return to me void; but it shall tions which prevent its admission. If you would convert the idolatreus Hindoo, you must read to him in the shade in which he reposes, the commands of the Most High God. What else can overthrow the sysattained. There are other truths, tems of superstition, which have been gathering strength for ages, till they are almost as immovably fixed as the foundations

of the hills? What we do, Sir, for the distribution of the Scriptures to the present generation must be speedily done. They are rapidly passing beyond the reach of our efforts. It the infatuated votary of pleasure is not quickly reclaimed, by the influence of truth, the treasures of wisciom, which have take hold on hell. If the Bible is not soon in the hands of the wanderer on our western borders, he will never open his eyes upon its life-giving page. If the light of revelation does not shine upon the nations of paganism, the shadows of death will overspread them. They and we shall have gone to the generation of our fathers.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated FALMOUTH, (Va.) May 18, 1824.

DEAR BROTHER. I have the pleasure of communicating to you, and through the medium of the Star, in the name of the God of Heaven. to the friends of Zion, a brief account of the revival, more particularly at Jefferson, being persuaded that all who love the Lord, op propose to him, must be clothed will rejoice. In September last, we baptizenthority of the Infinite Lawgiver. ed three persons. Previous to that time, essons of daty must carry with them however, there was an apparent anxiety amongst the people to hear the gospel, and the heart of the brethren were unusually office of holiness, is to be ascribed enlarged to pray for the salvation of sinners: t a momentary gratification from sendid hear, and in the "day of salvation he did hear, and in the "day of salvation he spirits in the hear may be a buoyan-spirits in the hea when dollars in the youthful glow of health tizing the first, it was very sanguinely bemay be a delirious joy in the triumphs lieved that the arrows of the Almighty had lieved ambition. But there can be fastened in many of "the hearts of the ry into effect the treaty made at Ghent, the ry into effect on which rests the felicity of Heasemblies, while on the one hand are those

that can be imagined. They are formed of the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the crossing and entangling that can be imagined. They are formed of the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the entangling that can be imagined. They are formed of the invitations, which direct it to look to the the invitations, which direct it to look to the entangling that can be imagined. They are formed of the invitations, which direct it to look to the entangling that can be imagined. They are formed of the invitations, which direct it to look to the entangling that can be imagined. They are formed of the invitations, which direct it to look to the entangling that can be imagined. to the liberty of the gospel, telling what the Lord has done for their souls; and here are mother in Israel, who, like "Simeon" and "Anna," having embraced the "Holy ful, and "hopes full of immortality," are waiting until "their change comes." Hapsoon bear them to the ocean for which their spirits pant. This revival has embraced ome of the old and the young, the rich and the poor. Of the fruits of this revival. is a brother of promising talents, who has commenced preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ. Amongst the young class, are two children of twelve years of age : they have satisfied us that they believe for themselves "that Jesus is the Christ," 'that this is the true God and eternal life.' One of them, in the course of relating her feelings and views on the subject, said, "I was born in sin, I have lived a sinner, and passed to a third reading; ayes, 25; noes, the manner in which the appropriation have no hope of salvation but through the Lord Jesus Christ." I have been particularly gratified in three different instances to see husband and wife going down into the water together in obedience to the command of Christ. O, that they may be like Zacharias and Elizabeth, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless." We have baptized sixtyfive, and we have reason to believe that there are many more who have "tasted that the Lord is gracious," and will soon follow him in the ordinance of his appointment. I am happy to say, that appear ances indicate that there will yet be an extensive ingathering. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy 1819," passed to be engrossed and read the name. As well as I recollect, nearly 80 third time. have been baptized at the Gourd Vine. A little higher up the country, at r. T. meeting house, the good work has lately commenced; 8 were baptized at their last monthly meeting. At Mount Poney, in the

> quests of his grace, and add unto his churches daily such as he will have to be saved. I am yours, in a precious Redeemer,

same country, a large number have been

baptized: how many, I have not positively

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM CULPEPER

Extract of a letter from Thomas Buck, Esq. of Frederick county, Virginia, to a gen-

"I have heard glorious news from Gourd Vine, in Culpeper; 44 were baptized there in one day last month, by brother Lewis Garnett, who has succeeded brother Mason in the watch care of that church.

"There were also 5 baptized at Zion, by the Rev. Thomas Buck, at their last meetng. I cannot help hoping, that we shall get a little warmth, being between the two fires. One, it is true, is but small, but it is very near, the other is farther off, but it is considerable, and I understand there is a considerable stir among the people. Lord grant to Happy creek, a refreshing shower of heavenly grace, for which I

hope you will join in fervent prayer.

"Brother Garnett has been a very successful preacher. He baptized the year before last, 100 in Crooked Run church, which had been in a very cold state, and I believe has been adding more or less, wherever he preaches. Depend on it, cold, dry, doctrinal preaching is not calculated to awaken sin-

For the Columbian Star MR. EDITOR,

Permit a constant reader of the American Baptist Magazine, the Christian Watchman and the Waterville Intelligencer, to inquire why the Editors of those works have not published the Constitution, list of officers and Circular of the Baptist General Tract Society, organized by the brethren in the District of Columbia on the 25th of

Bighteenth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 15.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution, requesting the President of the United States to cause to be laid before the Senate, at the next session, a report from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the reasons why American hemp may not be used in the manufacture of canvass and cordage for the American Navy. The resolution was read, and and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

laid over for consideration. The Senate resolved to adhere to that part of their amendment to the bill "concerning invalid pensioners," which was disagreed to by the House of Representatives.

A number of relief bills were PASSED, and a great many were ordered to be read a Adjourned.

Mondar, May 17.

hemp in the navy, was agreed to.

The amendments which were made in the Senate, and disagreed to in the House of Representatives, to the bill "to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," was taken up for consideration; after considerable debate, the Senate receded vote was finally obtained in favour of the from two of its amendments to the bill, and 27th instant; ayes, 101; noes, 75.

An act providing for a grant of land for

insisted upon the others. time, and PASSED.

ry into effect the treaty made at Ghent, the tual settlers in the territory of Florida; ers from trade and intercourse with the In- the Senate. dian tribes within the United States, and to preserve the for trade within the limits of Whole, Mr. Condiet in the chair, on the the said United States, to American citi- bill "to discontinue certain post roads, and zens;" was ordered to be engrossed and to establish others." After spending some read the third time.

Adjourned. TUESDAY, May 18. whose very countenances occupied whose very countenances occupied

ferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE TARIFF.

A resolution was received from the House, insisting on the disagreement to the two amendments made to the Tariff bill, by the Senate, and proposing the appointment of a Committee of Conserence on the subject, or vessel hereafter built, and moved or pro-The proposition was adopted, and a Com- pelled by fire or steam, upon the principle mittee was accordingly appointed by the of construction commonly called "high President of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

The Committee appointed to confer with Conmittee from the other House, on the subject of the disagreement of the two Houses respecting two amendments to the Tariff bill, reported the result of their conference, which was an agreement to a modification of both amendments. The report was adopted, without division.

The bill "to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," was

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. Macon, the resolution, as it came from the House of Representatives, fixing the 27th instant for the adjournment of the present session of Congress, was taken up for consideration, and concurred in by the Senate. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 20.

The bill from the House of Representatives, "to provide for the issuing of stock, not exceeding five millions of dollars, to meet the awards of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Spain, of February 22d,

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive ousiness; and, after spending some time therein, the doors were opened. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 21.

heard, perhaps not less than 30. May the The bill to authorize the creation of a great Head of the church carry on the constock, the amount of which shall not exceed \$5,000,000, to reimburse certain perread a third time and PASSED.

The bill for the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, PASSED, without

The bill " for the relief of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia," was some general remarks on the principles in-some general remarks on the principles in-solved in the bill, the question "shall this Governor of the State of New-York. The tleman now in this city, dated May 15th, volved in the bill, the question " shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading?" was bill, amended by the Committee, was retaken, and decided in the negative : ayes, ported to the House. 18; noes, 20.

The bill to extinguish the Indian title to lands within the state of Missouri, passed to a third reading.

The Senate went into executive business, and then

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, May 15.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee on Pubfic Lands, reported a bill "to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said state for the use of the people thereof ;" which was twice read and committed.

The House was occupied, the principal part of this day, in discussing the amendments of the Senate to the Tariff bill, a part of which were ultimately not agreed to. Adjourned.

Mennar, May 17.

Among the petitions presented to-day, place. was one from a person styling himse f Louis Charles, Duke de Navarre, Dauphin de France, Legitimate Son of Louis the Sixteenth," praying the aid of the Government of the United States to restote him to the throne of France, to which he conceives himself to possess the legitimate title.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the petition

was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, made a report on the subject of connecting the waters of the Tennessee with those of Alabama, and the waters of the Coosa with those of the Tennessee; which was laid on the table.

An act authorizing the examination and survey of the harbour of Charleston, in hama-ra. - Kanio until late, was the common South Carolina, of St. Mary's in Geo. of the coast of Florida, and for other purposes, was ordered to be read the third time.

The engrossed bill "to authorize the building of light-houses, light-vessels, and beacons, therein mentioned, and for other purposes," was read a third time, passed,

The bill "to discontinue certain post-roads, and to establish others," was discussed in Committee of the Whole. The Committee having reported progress, had leave to sit again.

TARIFF BILL.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they insisted on two of the amendments made in Senate to the tariff bill. After an ineffectual attempt to recede The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton from its disagreement to the amendments, esterday, respecting the use of American a Committee was appointed by the House, to confer on the subject with a Committee which should be appointed by the Senate for that purpose. Adjourned.

Tuesdar, May 18.

The House was engaged in part of this elegant day in fixing a time for adjournment. A

Florida, and for other purposes; and an act granting donations of lands to certain actual settlers in the territory of Electric These Heters are the subscriber. Many relief bills were then read a third the seat of government in the territory of

The House went into Committee of the time in discussing the items of the bill, the Committee rose, reported progress, and Beavers, Casters, & Rorams, had leave to sit again-Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

Mr. Vinton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

" Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that no license to navigate any of the waters of the United States, shall be granted to any boat pressure;" nor to any boat or vessel heretofore built, and moved or propelled by fire or steam, that shall hereafter be fitted up or provided with any engine or other machine, intended to move or propel such boat or vessel, upon the principle of construction aforesaid.

Mr. Stewart offered the following, which lies one day:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House, any report that may have been made by the superintendent of the Comberland Road, showing made during the last session of Congress for the preservation and repair of the said road has been expended."

The Committee appointed to confer with Committee from the Senate on the amendments of the Senate to the tariff bill, reported the arrangement which had been agreed upon in Joint Committee. The report was concurred in : ayes, 126 ; noes, 66.

The bill "to discontinue certain post roads, and to establish others;" was again considered in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 20.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Stewart, calling for certain information from the President of the United States, as to the application of the money last year appropriated for the repairs of the Cumber-

land Road, was taken up, and agreed to. A bill altering the time of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina; An act to alter the Judicial Districts of Virginia, and for other purposes! A bill to amend an act. entitled "An act to amend an act to establish a territorial government in Florida, and for other purposes;" were severally sons for certain Spanish spoliations, was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the Senate.

The bill "to discontinue certain post roads, and to establish others," was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, on the then taken up for consideration; and, after bill making appropriation for the payment

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 21. On motion of Mr. Wright, it was " Resolved, That the Committee on Miitary Affairs be instructed to inquire whether further legislative provision is necessary to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1823, entitled 'an act

to establish a national armory on the western waters." The bill making an appropriation for the payment of the claims of D. D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New-York, was ordered to be engrossed for a

third reading to-morrow. The bill for establishing certain post routes and discontinuing others,' was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the Se! nate for concurrence.

MARRIED, In this city, on Thursday evening, the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. WILLIAM Monnow, to Miss Eliza S. Collins, all of this

On the evening of the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Allen, ANTONIO FEGARRO to SAGAR CURRY, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. O. B. Brown Mr. GREENBURY GAITHER, to Miss MAR-GARET BRUMLEY, all of this city.

In Barrington Rhode Island, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst, the Rev. Ropus Bascock Jr of Poughkeepsie, New-York, to Miss OLIVE BICKNELL SMITH daughter of Nathaniel Smith, Esq. of the former place.

In the Missionary chapel at Lahaina, (Maui,)
one of the Sandwich Islands, by the Rev. Mr.

Richards, October 19th, 1823, Hoar RI, a chief of high rank, to KA LA-KU A, (KA-NI-o) one of the queens of the late king Ta-me-a-me-a and mother of the present favourite queen Ka mename of Kalakua. The chiefs have as many names as a Spanish grandee has titles.

DIED,

In Georgetown, on the 13th inst., in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. AGNES PETER, the wife of Major George Peter. On the 15th instant, in the 31st year of his

county, Virginia, JOHN TALOE, Jr. Esq. late a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States Frolic, Fashion, Flash, and

age, at his residence at Mount Airy, Richmond

Friends' Hats.

PENNELL PALMER, GOLDEN HAT, Pennsylvania Avenue:

PARTICULARLY recommends to the pub-lic, and citizens generally, the new and

Superior Drab Hats.

Now on hand, just finished, and fitted for sum-

act granting donations of lands to certain actual settlers in the territory of Florida; were read a third time, PASSLD, and sent to the Senate.

These Hats are the more particularly recommended, on account of their being abso utely the work of mechanics professing the business, and under the inspection of the Subscriber's experience.

ON HAND,

A great variety of every description of Hats, Of all sizes, always to be had as above. May 22-4

poetry.

From Cowper's Task.

LOVE OF NATURAL SCENERY. Acquaint thyself with God, if thou would'st taste

His works. Admitted once to his embrace, Thou shalt perceive that thou wast blind be-

Thine eye shall be instructed; and thine heart, Made pure, shall relish, with divine delight Till then unfelt, what hands divine have

Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces wrought.

And eyes intent upon the scanty herb It yields them; or, recumbent on its brow, Ruminate heedless of the scene outspread Beneath, beyond, and stretching far away From inland regions to the distant main. Man views it, and admires ; but feels content With what he views. The landscape has his praise,

But not its author. Unconcern'd who form'd The paradise he sees, he finds it such, And such weil-pleas'd to find it, asks no more. Not so the mind that has been touch'd from heav'n.

And in the school of sacred wisdom taught To read His wonders, in whose thought the world,

Fair as it is, existed ere it was. Not for its own sake merely, but for His Much more who fashion dit, he gives it praise; Praise that, from earth resulting, as it ought. To earth's acknowledg'd Sov'reign, finds at once

Its only just proprietor in Him. The soul that sees Him, or receives sublim'd New faculties, or learns at least t' employ More worthily the pow'rs she own'd before. Discerns in all things what, with stupid gaze Of ignorance, till then she overlook'd-A ray of heav'nly light gilding all forms Terrestrial in the vast and the minute : The unambiguous footsteps of the God Who gives its lustre to an insect's wing, And wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds.

Miscellany.

From Haumah More's "Christian Morals."

The confirmed Christian exemplifies the emphatical description of the good man in Scripture, "he walks with God." He does not merely approach him at stated times; he does not ceremoniously address him on dwell at a distance; but he walks with him; his habitaal intercourse, his natural motion, his gaily converse, his intimate communication, is with his Redeemer: and he remembers that walking not only implies interledge, that a Christian must be holy in "all for allowed defects in any.

changing scene, and not knowing to what Gospel, and strengthened by the eternal preparedness of spirit to every event. When cumbrance of body, annihilate a distance in accustomed exertions, he can, with a submission which is worn into a habit, suffer it. That which is the crime of an ordinary man, is his highest attainment. He can submit to be useless. He will cheerfully resign himself to be discharged from services in which his former happiness had consisted. He will contentedly see himself laid by, though still stout in heart, and firm in spirit. He will kindly assist those who are rising up to fill the place which he is about to leave vacant, by his counsel, his experience, his prayers. He can rejoice, that though the servant fails, the service is and will be supplied.

which is a more unequivocal evidence of high Christian attainment, than the most prominent great qualities, which are frequently counteracted by their opposites. This consistency exhibits a more striking conformity to the image of his Maker; as in the works of creation, the wisdom of the Supreme Intelligence is more admirable in the agreement and harmony of one thing with another, than in the individual beauty and excellence of each. It is more conspicuous in the fitness and proportion of its

the results of religion are the most beautiful-

bour after that consistency of character,

ly exhibited in the Christian character. And as a real Christian is, allowing for general features of all Christians. However men may differ in their natural character, and yet there .s, in all true believers, a sort of correspondent feeling, as well as common principle, which draws their affections to each other, as well as their hearts and faculties to one common source and centre. It is not a traditionary religion which attracts them to the faith of their ancestors, nor is it a party feeling which attaches them to some particular society, but in all its essentials; and a genuine Christian

found, and under whatever difference of tion might be inexpedient. It enables him circumstances he exists. The nearer he approaches to God, the tion or service often sits on the minds of in-

more, in one sense, he will be sensible of the feriors. distance from him. Higher views of God's In family worship I am not the reader, but unspeakable holiness, a deeper sense of his employ one of my children. I make no own unworthiness, act reciprocally, and formal comment on the Scripture: but olence of the wind, which for a moment confirm each other. Yet this growing conwhen any striking event or sentiment arises, scattered away the clouds of spray, when a scripture of his distance only serves to any striking event or sentiment arises, scattered away the clouds of spray, when a confirm each other. Yet this growing consciousness of his distance only serves to augment his love. He more and more feels the goodness of God, in having never cast off human mature, in having, immediately on its apostacy, conceived the gracious design to repair its evils, and restore its dignity. He feels in its full force, that unspeakable consolation which the disciples of the most sublime of all the Pagan philosophers lamented was wunting in their religion; they regretate that between the pure divinity and the modern of the thing of the feels in its full between the pure divinity and the modern of the feels in the pagan philosophers lamented was wunting in their religion; they regretate that between the pure divinity and the modern of the passage on the family.

I say "Mark that!"—"See how God judges of the torrent, raining down its diamonds in infinite profusion, opened upon us. Nothing could equal the flashing brillaincy of the spectacle. The weight of the some fever. He complains of continuations all his limbs, with garding waters made the very rock beneath us tremble, and from the cavern that received them issued a roar, as if the confined spirits of all who had ever been drowned, in the very jaws of Niagara—

I particularly aim at the eradication of a false principle, wonderfully interwoven with

more strikingly demonstrate how completeestablishes that communion? "It is thus," is a very learned and pious writer has observed, "that the Gospel doctrine gives full relief of mind and ease of conscience, as well as encouragement to piety, and discouragement to sin." It gives not only fuure hope, but present peace; it is not all in romise, it is much in hand.

Through the silent, but effectual, operaions of grace, obedience is become acqui escence, duty is transformed, not only into assent, but choice. If even a heathen could ay, Lead me to whatsoever I am appointed, and I will follow thee, but if I am unwilling still I will follow thee, no wonder if the confirmed Christian serves God not so much because he is bound to serve him, as because love is the dictate of his heart, affection the voluntary bent of his disposition. needs no extraneous attraction, the impulse is from within.—The raw r cruit requires drum." but the veteran soldier follows the service because he loves it, follows it for its own sake. There is no longer any violence done to nature, for the nature is made conformable to the object; the love of Christ constrains him, contrary principles are reconciled, opposite propensities are blended into one, and that one a blessed, though still imperfect, conformity to the will of God. The more his perceptions are cleared and his will purified, the more his faith strengthens: the more simple his views become, the more his thoughts and affections reduce themselves to that one central point, where done perfection resides.

As he has long observed that the scheme, the show, the fashion of this life passes away, so he does not forget, that his own progress keeps pace with the world, that he also is assing away with it. Fluctuation, vicissitude and decay, form the very characters of stay." Surely these perpetual intimations of Scripture were intended for a constant memento, that formness for things so transitory is as ill suited to their value as disproportioned to their duration. These constant admonitions inculcate temperance in our joy. and moderation in our sorrow. They teach us to rejoice as if we rejoiced not. Whatever is vain in the end, renders all reference to its intermediate course comparatively vain

The Christian observes the world around nin to be most careful about the things which will end at death; his care is chiefly confined to the things which then begin; and as it is not so much to ascertain the time, as to secure the consequences of death, that he has been anxious, death can never properly be said to be sudden to him, who always knew that the event was as certain as the period was uncertain. But he does not convert the shadows of death into such a thick great occasions only, and then retreat, and and substantial cloud, as shall prevent the mental eye from piercing through it, and seeing the glory beyond it. Through this deep but pervious gloom, the bright prospect opens to that state, a glimpse of which, course, but progress. His graces, if not enabled the sincere Christian to work more sincere, are more universal; he knows through all his earthly difficulties; as it has and he endeavours to act upon the know-strengthened him to encounter, with holy and humble confidence, the trials of me now," says he, "act as seeing him who God! In the still remaining varieties of this is invisible, borne up by the promises of the particular trials he may yet be called, he spirit, let me anticipate my heaven, burst will have endeavoured to bring a general my present narrow bounds, shake off the inhe can no longer do the will of God by his itself so short, and make that immortality which is near, present."

Thus is the image of divine goodness more clearly, though still imperfectly, reflected in the confirmed Christian. The original character of the human heart, as it came from the hands of its Creator, is about to be reinstated in its pristine purity. Sin, the lawless tenant, not the native proprietor of the mansion, will soon be totally expelled; in the mean tim, the primitive principle is radicated; the usurper is dethroned, if not altogether dispossessed; he is conquered, if not absolutely expelled; if he sometimes disturb, he can no longer destroy. The exile returns to his forsaken home, the prodi-He will continue more assiduously to la- |gal to his father's house, the pardoned penitent to his God.

From Ceeil's Remains

ON FAMILY WORSHIP. Family religion is of unspeakable importance. Its effects will greatly depend on the sincerity of the head of the family, and on his mode of conducting the worship of his household. If his children and servants do not see his prayers exemplified in his tempers and manners, they will be disgusted with religion. Tediousness will weary them. Fine parts relatively, than in the composition of language will shoot about them. Formality of connexion or composition in prayer they the parts themselves. By this uniformity, will not comprehend. Gloominess or austerity of devotion will make them dread religion as a hard service. Let them be met human infirmity, consistent with himself; so with smiles. Let them be met as for the the same consistency is discoverable in the most delightful service in which they can be engaged. Let them find it short, savory, vast power in a family. It diffuses a sympathy through the members. It calls off the mind from the deadening effect of worldly affairs. It arrests every member with a morning and evening sermon, in the midst of all the hurricanes and cares of life. It says, "There is a God!"-" There is a spiritual world!"-" There is a life to come !" it is a divinely infused principle, communicated by the Spirit of God; it is identified It furnishes a tender and judicious father or master with an opportunity of gently is radically the same being, wherever he is glancing at faults, where a direct admoni-

to relieve the weight with which subordina-

there can be no communion. Can any thing the minds of children and servants—they and ceaseless strokes, and surrounded by an up, or put up her hair. Her health so the minds of children and servants—they and ceaseless strokes, and surrounded. My to be much affected, and it is the opin take their standard from the neighbourhood unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My to be much affected, and it is the opin immensity of the her friends it will long remain immensity of the by the Mediator provides for that want, and and their acquaintance, and by this they mind recoiled from the immensity of the her friends it will long remain impair judge of every thing. I endeavour to raise tumbling tide; and thought of time and them to a persuasion, that God's will in Scripture is the standard; and that this immortality could rise against the force of tion of other cas at a spon in the standard is perpetually in opposition to that such an element. corrupt one around and before them. The younger children of the family will

> that the Bible has a holiness about it, that heads away from the spray when it blew runs directly contrary to the stream of against us, draw the hand downwards over opinion. And then because this character is the face if we felt giddy, and, not rely too so evident, and so inseparable from the much on the loose pieces of ruck." With Scripture, the heart will distaste and reject these instructions he began to conduct us, a man should lower it, they would soon de- farther, and the light of the sun no longer tect him; and he must after all, raise them shone upon us. There was a grave-like up to the right standard again. Much may twilight which enabled us to see our way, be effected by manner, as to impressing when the irregular blasts of wind drove the truth; but, still truth will remain irksome, water from us; but most of the time it was till God touch the heart.

regular order: and am pleased to have thus such quantities that the weight was almost to be allured by the fife and "spirit-stirring a lesson found for me. I look on the chap- insupportable. My situation was distractter of the day as a lesson sent for that day; ing; it grew darker at every step, and in and so I regard it as coming from God for addition to the general tremor with which the use of that day, and not of my own seek- every thing in the neighbourhood of Niaga-

I find it easy to keep up the attention of splinters of the rock yield as I seized them a congregation, in comparison of that of my for my support, and my feet were continualfamily. I have found the attention best ly slipping upon the slimy stones. I was gained, by bringing the truths of Scripture obliged, more than once, to have recourse to into comparison with the facts which are the prescription of the guide to cure my gidbefore our eyes. It puts more stimuli into diness, and though I would have given the family-expositions. I never found a fact world to retrace my steps, I feit myself follost, or the current news of the day fail of lowing his darkened figure, vanishing before arresting the attention. "How does the me, as the maniac, faithful to the phantoms Bible account for that fact ?- That man of his illusion, pursues it to his doom. Ail murdered his Father-This or that thing my faculties of terror seemed strained to happened in our house to-day-What does their extreme, and my mind lost all sensathe Scripture say of such things?"

It is difficult to fix and quiet your family. prodigious, and unbroken motion. The servants are eager to be gone, to do something in hand. There has been some extravagance of my anticipation, I was in disagreement, perhaps between them and our being. "Nothing continueth in one their mistress. We must seize opportuni- too, the loss of breath from the compression ties. We must not drive hard at such times of the air, though not the suffocation of the Regularity, however, must be enforced. If a certain hour is not fixed and adhered to, the family will inevitably be found in confusion.

Religion should be prudently brought before a family. Tho old Dissenters wearied their families. Jacob reasoned well with Esau, about the tenderness of his children and his flocks and herds. Something gentle, quiet, moderate should be our aim, giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-There should be no scolding: it should be mild and pleasant.

I avoid absolute uniformity: the mind revolts at it : though I would shan eccentricity, for that is still worse. At one time I would say something on what is read; but at another time, nothing. I make it as NATU-RAL as possible: "I am a religious man: you are my children and my servants; it is NATURAL that we should do so and so."

Nothing of superstition should attach to family-duty. It is not absolutely and in all cases indispensible. If unavoidably interrupted, we omit it: it is well. If I were peremptorily ordered, as the Jews were, to bring a lamb, I must be absolute. I do not, caught by the eye of faith, has in all ages however, mean in any degree to relax the exposed to the sudden rising of the spray, enabled the sincere Christian to work proper obligation. proper obligation.

ing on the Psalmist's declaration, I will speak densed with the rapidity of steam, it is pre-of thy testimony before Kings. If a great cipitated in rain; in addition to which, there manner of conversation;" that excellencies life, so he trusts it will sustain him in his man happen to be present, let them see that is no support but the flakes of the rock, in some part of his character will not atone last conflict with the terrors of death. "Let I deem him nothing before the word of which are constantly dropping off; and no-

From the "United States Literary Gazette." NIAGARA.

Notwithstanding the number of people, who constantly visit Niagara from all parts of the country, yet there are, with whom it when they look upon this scene, are overcome with terror and cannot approach it. Others, of firmer nerves, venture into the ancillary droppings of this queen of waters, and, confounded by the noise, wind, and cess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly spray, still more by their own imagination, scrambled into day-light, fully persuaded foot can step, but to immediate annihilation. that they could not have lived there a moment longer.

t is only necessary that we have confidence. The scene itself is dreadful enough, and its arch under which we passed, is evidently natural terrors, if armed with the persua- undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, sion that our design cannot be accomplished, will inevitably defeat it.

It is a general impression, that, to go under the falls, we must walk upon the level may be expected every day; and this is where they spend their fury, and within probably the only real danger in going bearms length of the torrent; but it is not so; neath the sheet. We passed to our tempoour path lies upon the top of a bank at least rary home, through the valley which skirts thirty feet above the bottom of the abyss, the upper stream, among gilded clouds and and as far in a horizontal line from the rainbows and wild flowers, and felt that we course of the falls, and close under the im- had experienced a consummation of curiosimease rock which supports them. This ty; that we had looked upon that, than bank overhangs us, as one side of an irregu- which earth could offer nothing to the eye or lar arch, of which the corresponding side heart of man more awful or more magnifiis formed by the sheet of water; and thus, cent. instead of groping our way at the foot of a narrow passage, we stand mounted in a stupendous cavern.

On a fine morning in August last, soon after sunrise, I set out with a friend and a thing to be done, after descending the towsimple, plain, tender, heavenly. Worship, er of steps, is to strip ourselves of all cloththus conducted, may be used as an engine of ing, except a single covering of linen, and a

Niagara. We passed about fifty rods under the Table rock, beneath whose brow and crumbling sides we could not stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and oppressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the motionless rock and the gushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock, and the chasm yawned upon us. The noise of the cataract was most deafening; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowings of the stream; our breath was checked by the vi-

The guide now stopped to take breath He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the soon have discernment enough to perceive top of his voice, "that we must turn our Yet the standard must be preserved. If one by one, beneath the sheet. A few steps blown upon us from the sheet with such fu-I read the Scriptures to my family in some ry that every drop seemed a sting, and in ra is shuddering, I could feel the shreds and tion, except the sole idea of an universal,

> Although the noise exceeded by far the some degree prepared for this. I expected spray; but the wind, the violence of the wind exceeding, as I thought, in swiftness and power the most desolating hurricane-how came the wind there? There, too, in such violence and variety, as if it were the cave of Æolus in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing, in the folly of its desperation, had seized with way course abandoned it in agony.

We now came opposite a part of the sheet, which was thinner, and of course lighter. The guide stopped, and pointed upwards; looked-and beheld the sun, " shorn of his beams" indeed, and so quenched with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silent hue upon the cragged and ever humid walls of the cavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard the eyes against the showers which are forced from the main body of the fall, and the head must be constantly averted from a steady position, to escape the sudden and vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly Children and servants should see us act- till it fills the whole cavern, and then, conthing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones covered with innumerable eels.

Still there are moments when the eye, at one glance, can catch a glimpse of this magnificent saloon. On one side the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rottenness is a matter of some doubt, whether a man more threatening than the waters under may go beneath the falls, and live. Many, which they groan. From their summit it projected with incalculable intensity, a silvery flood, in which the sun seems to dance like a fire-fly.

We had now penetrated to the inmost reout into the sheet, and beyond it no human The distance from the edge of the fail, to the rock which arrests our progress, is said But effectually to achieve this performance to be forty-five feet, but I do not think this has ever been accurately ascertained. The while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table. Consequently a fall must happen, and, judging from its appearance,

Effects of inhaling Gas .- On Wednes day the 7th of March, says the Cincinnati Emporium, a son of Mr. Edward Powers, of this city, about ten years of age, with seveguide to visit this sublime scene. The first rallads, went to a druggist's shop, for ether gas, under pretence of procuring it to take to the college. Several of them took it without any serious effects, but unfortunately for silk handkerchief tied over the ears. This young Powers, from the quantity he took, costume, with the addition of a pair of soon he became wild and frantic, discovering pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of great strength. He took hold of the legs of large man, and threw him on his back. Soon after, he manifested symptoms of drowsiness-and continued so during the afternoon. In the evening he went home, evidently unwell, complaining of heaviness-he went to bed. During the night, he grouned, and repeatedly asked for water. In the morning, his head was very much swollen, his temples distended, and his face much bloated, with some fever. On his getting up, he soon became faint, with nausea at the stomach, and considerable alarm was excited for his life. Medical assistance was procured, and by the application of cathartics tation, to the Carey station, in Mich the symptoms became more favourable. On ritory; to the Valley Towns mission Friday, when the Editor saw him, he was considerably better, but his face was still swelled with flushing, a stupor still hung

ted that between the pure divinity and the I particularly aim at the eradication of a deafened by an uproar, whose treatened taken with fainting fits and drowimpure creature, as there is no union, so false principle, wonderfully interwoven with din seemed to fall upon the ear in tangible siness, and for six weeks was unable to sit

We are sorry to mention another tion of ether gas at a shop in this city took it about 30 miles into the con as he said, to have a frolic. One you inhaled it, among others, and fell down which occurrence, as might be exp broke up the amusement for that the

Advertisements.

SPENCER H. CONE

THE PRESS, AND WILL PER IN JUNE NEXT, .

HISTORY OF THE

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

PROM THE BURTH OF CHRIST TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, INCLUDING

The very interesting History OF THE WALDENSES AND ALBIGENS

In Two Volumes.

Br WILLIAM JONES. Author of Biblical Cyclopadia, &c.

First American, from the fourth London

The excellent work now offered to the ican pub ic, is held in high estimation i Britain; and, in the course of a few year passed through four spiendid editions Author, who is pastor of a Baptist char London, has explored, with persevering a try, a wide range of ecclesiastical information. and gathering materials from both friend foes, has disposed of them with unusual ment and skill. The deep conviction these volumes are enriched with the nor teresting and important facts;—facts emily calculated to make asting and valuable pressions upon the heart ;-has constrain present Editor to encounter the trouble expense of their publication, and to solice them the patronage of his fellow-citizens

TERMS.

This work will be comprised in two vol ectavo, of about 500 pages each, with valuable maps; the whole printed upon paper, and executed in the best style price will be, in boards, \$2 per volumein sheep, \$2 50-in calf, \$2 75.

Those who obtain six subscriptions, receive a copy gratis. Subscriptions for the above works

received by the publisher of the Star. Le on the subject, post paid, may be address John S. Meehan, Washington City, D.C. the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, New-York.

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE Dr. Mellen's Cough Dra

HIS new and elegant Balsam bids in stand unrivalled in its merits, for Com tions; and we boldly venture to assert, a medicine has ever gained so much crediti short a time, as this composition; searce occurs, but may be removed by the use of it, many having lately used it in s consumptions with the most surprising sur who were given up by the most skilling sicians. Many certificates of its efficacompany each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for time past, been troubled with a violent and has been in very delicate health, and having tried many different things a getting relief, I bought for her a bottle Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of in a very short time, she found great reli her cough has entirely left her, and she is gained her strength. JOHN W. JENER Hudson, 12th Mo 29, 1819.

Affirmed before me, JOSEPH D. MONEL Recorder of the City of Ho To the afflicted, whom this may co I Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I h violent cold in the latter part of the year which created a violent cough and distributed breathing, which was very distressing till cured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough and by taking a few doses of the saidow was entirely cured of my cough, and p my side. ROSANNAH BARTON Wife of Mr. Joseph B

Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819. This is to certify, that, in June 1818 seized with a distressing cough, pain side, great weakness in the lungs, and tinued until July 1819, which confine the house and sometimes to my bed; tried every thing as I thought; but all I was at last induced to make trial of D len's Cough Drops, which gave me im-relief, increasing my strength, and renor former sleep. I can with the greates dence recommend them to all that are with those complaints, as a very valuable cine.

NANCY BOUNDED TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF

For sale by C. F. Wilstach, F street the Branch Bank; by John Buckworth avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington andria; and O. M. Linthieum, Georgett Oct. 25-

Star and Luminary

No accommodate subscribers for the lications, as far as practicable, the lications, as far as practicable, in or are hereby authorized to receive, in tion of the country, such money as par rently in the operation of bus Western and Southwestern parts of the try these funds may be applied, without tation, to the Cherokee Nation; to the Withingt in the Creek Nation ; or, indeed, to under the patronage of the General tion;—and even produce may be n all cases in which it can be made us benefit of any of the aforesaid miss such cases, the Agents will forward accounts to John S. Mechan, the public

> PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTES AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFIC

The e

VENTION AT TH

TERMS.-T four dol later peri Advertisem ery succeed Any person Communica Columbia was D. KN

paid.

* Profits o

Gospel. Color Dr. E. Ayres

SIR-I rec larch 3d, 18: aker, of G the King. ommittee of delphia. I took the f val in Africa him; much to show t hite men in d by very of ealing. Th ok upon the

ature. You elings of an or they have ving intelli accompanie our settlem ew of returni the land of t He wrote p would have anking me f esting me to rd which he id paid to his

combination

ould remuner ey had incur seemed m our colony, ith us as soc There has and th, in conju said to have w of the n The eleven A more, and el, as you l

me in Afric

oner Fidelit ey had been ient, and sole s, and by hi ish vessel. Captain Cha ght into the ce with certain elude the ar the interfere ere was an in ere detained to d took charg onization So be decided t they were d sent in the and deliver erred retur es to remain rmitted to do When I wen ch emaciate eleton, they be the pers

stepped my e all arous gestures th ne favours When the ve ding to early been tang d treachery : they were turn to Amer their bags, the ocean, ar out to restore me of which went to w er for Cha been educa

He car of the nativ s intervie circumst

Deetry.

From Cowper's Task.

LOVE OF NATURAL SCENERY. Acquaint thyself with God, if thou would'st

His works. Admitted once to his embrace, Thou shalt perceive that thou wast blind be-

Thine eye shall be instructed; and thine heart, Made pure, shall relish, with divine delight Till then unfelt, what hands divine have

wrought. Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces

And eyes intent upon the scanty herb It yields them; or, recumbent on its brow, Ruminate heedless of the scene outspread Beneath, beyond, and stretching far away From inland regions to the distant main. Man views it, and admires; but feels content With what he views. The landscape has his

praise, But not its author. Unconcern'd who form'd The paradise he sees, he finds it such, And such well-pleas'd to find it, asks no more. Not so the mind that has been touch'd from heav'n.

And in the school of sacred wisdom taught To read His wonders, in whose thought the world,

Fair as it is, existed ere it was. Not for its own sake merely, but for His Much more who fashion dit, he gives it praise; Praise that, from earth resulting, as it ought, To earth's acknowledg'd Sov'reign, finds at once

Its only just proprietor in Him. The soul that sees Him, or receives sublim'd New faculties, or learns at least t' employ More worthily the pow'rs she own'd before. Discerns in all things what, with stupid gaze Of ignorance, till then she overlook'd-A ray of heav'nly light gilding all forms Terrestrial in the vast and the minute : The unambiguous footsteps of the God Who gives its lustre to an insect's wing, And wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds

Mistellany.

From Haunah More's "Christian Morals."

The confirmed Christian exemplifies the emphatical description of the good man in be said to be sudden to him, who always Scripture, "he walks with God." He does knew that the event was as certain as the not merely approach him at stated times; period was uncertain. But he does not conhe does not ceremoniously address him on vert the shadows of death into such a thick great occasions only, and then retreat, and and substantial cloud, as shall prevent the dwell at a distance; but he walks with him; mental eye from piercing through it, and his habitual intercourse, his natural motion, his daily converse, his intimate communication, is with his Redeemer: and he remem- pect opens to that state, a glimpse of which, bers that walking not only implies inter- caught by the eye of faith, has in all ages course, but progress. His graces, if not enabled the sincere Christian to work more sincere, are more universal; he knows through all his earthly difficulties; as it has and he endeavours to act upon the know-strengthened him to encounter, with holy ledge, that a Christian must be holy in "all for allowed defects in any.

changing scene, and not knowing to what Gospel, and strengthened by the eternal particular trials he may yet be called, he spirit, let me anticipate my heaven, burst will have endeavoured to bring a general preparedness of spirit to every event. When cumbrance of body, annihilate a distance in he can no longer do the will of God by his itself so short, and make that immortality accustomed exertions, he can, with a submission which is worn into a habit, suffer it. That which is the crime of an ordinary man, is his highest attainment. He can the confirmed Christian. The original charsubmit to be useless. He will cheerfully resign himself to be discharged from services in which his former happiness had consisted. He will contentedly see himself laid by, less tenant, not the native proprietor of the though still stout in heart, and firm in mansion, will soon be totally expelled; in spirit. He will kindly assist those who are the mean tim, the primitive principle is to leave vacant, by his counsel, his experiate of the server of the serv will be supplied.

bour after that consistency of character, tent to his God. which is a more unequivocal evidence of high Christian attainment, than the most prominent great qualities, which are frequently counteracted by their opposites.

This consistency exhibits a more striking conformity to the image of his Maker; as in the works of creation, the wisdom of the Supreme Intelligence is more admirable in the agreement and harmony of one thing with another, than in the individual beauty and excellence of each. It is more conspicuous in the fitness and proportion of its parts relatively, than in the composition of the results of religion are the most beautifully exhibited in the Christian character.

And as a real Christian is, allowing for general features of all Christians. However men may differ in their natural character, and yet there .s, in all true believers, a sort of correspondent feeling, as well as common principle, which draws their affections to each other, as well as their hearts mind from the deadening effect of worldly cestors, nor is it a party feeling which attaches them to some particular society, but al world!"-" There is a life to come!" it is a divinely infused principle, communicated by the Spirit of God; it is identified in all its essentials; and a genuine Christian master with an opportunity of gently circumstances he exists.

distance from him. Higher views of God's unspeakable holiness, a deeper sense of his own unworthiness, act reciprocally, and confirm each other. Yet this growing conment his love. He more and more feels the goodness of God, in having never cast off human nature, in having, immediately on its apostacy, conceived the gracious design to repair its evils, and restore its dignity. He feels in its full force, that unspeakable consolation which the disciples of the most sub-time of all the Pagan philosophers lamented was wanting in their religion; they regretted that between the fure divinity and the impure creature, as there is no union, so

es a very learned and pious writer has obwell as encouragement to piety, and discouragement to sin." It gives not only future hope, but present peace; it is not all in promise, it is much in hand.

Through the silent, but effectual, operations of grace, obedience is become acqui escence, duty is transformed, not only into say, Lead me to whatsoever I am appointed, still I will follow thee, no wonder if the confirmed Christian serves God not so much because he is bound to serve him, as because love is the dictate of his heart, affection the voluntary bent of his disposition. needs no extraneous attraction, the impulse is from within.- The raw r cruit requires to be allured by the fife and "spirit-stirring drum." but the veteran soldier follows the service because he loves it, follows it for its own sake. There is no longer any violence done to nature, for the nature is made conformable to the object; the love of Christ constrains him, contrary principles are reconciled, opposite propensities are blended into one, and that one a blessed, though still imperfect, conformity to the will of God. The more his perceptions are cleared and his will purified, the more his faith strengthens; the more simple his views become, the more his thoughts and affections reduce themselves to that one central point, where alone perfection resides. As he has long observed that the scheme,

the show, the fashion of this life passes away, the Scripture say of such things?" so he does not forget, that his own progress keeps pace with the world, that he also is passing away with it. Fluctuation, vicissitude and decay, form the very characters of disagreement, perhaps between them and stay." Surely these perpetual intimations of Scripture were intended for a constant memento, that fondness for things so transitory is as ill suited to their value as disproportioned to their duration. These constant admonitions inculcate temperance in our joy, and moderation in our sorrow. They teach us to rejoice as if we rejoiced not. Whatever is vain in the end, renders all reference to its intermediate course comparatively vain

The Christian observes the world around nin to be most careful about the things which will end at death; his care is chiefly confined to the things which then begin; and as it is not so much to ascertain the time, as to secure the consequences of death, that he has been anxious, death can never properly seeing the glery beyond it. Through this deep but pervious gloom, the bright prosme now," says he, "act as seeing him who God! In the still remaining varieties of this is invisible, borne up by the promises of the my present narrow bounds, shake off the inwhich is near, present."

Thus is the image of divine goodness more learly, though still imperfectly, reflected in acter of the human heart, as it came from the hands of its Creator, is about to be reinstated in its pristine purity. Sin, the law less tenant, not the native proprietor of the rising up to fill the place which he is about radicated; the usurper is dethroned, if not ile returns to his forsaken home, the prodi-He will continue more assiduously to la- gal to his father's house, the pardoned peni-

From Cecil's Remains.

ON FAMILY WORSHIP.

Family religion is of unspeakable importance. Its effects will greatly depend on the sincerity of the head of the family, and on his mode of conducting the worship of his household. If his children and servants do not see his prayers exemplified in his tempers and manners, they will be disgusted with religion. Tediousness will weary them. Fine language will shoot about them. Formality the parts themselves. By this uniformity, of connexion or composition in prayer they will not comprehend. Gloominess or austerity of devotion will make them dread religion as a hard service. Let them be met human infirmity, consistent with himself; so with smiles. Let them be met as for the the same consistency is discoverable in the most delightful service in which they can be engaged. Let them find it short, savory, simple, plain, tender, heavenly. Worship, thus conducted, may be used as an engine of vast power in a family. It diffuses a symand faculties to one common source and affairs. It arrests every member with a centre. It is not a traditionary religion morning and evening sermon, in the midst of which attracts them to the faith of their an- all the hurricanes and cares of life. It says, "There is a God!"-" There is a spirituis radically the same being, wherever he is glancing at faults, where a direct admonifound, and under whatever difference of tion might be inexpedient. It enables him to relieve the weight with which subordina-The nearer he approaches to God, the tion or service often sits on the minds of in-more, in one sense, he will be sensible of the feriors.

In family worship I am not the reader, but

there can be no communion. Can any thing the minds of children and servants—they and ceaseless strokes, and surrounded by an up, or put up her hair. Her health more strikingly demonstrate how complete- take their standard from the neighbourhood unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My ly the Mediator provides for that want, and and their acquaintance, and by this they mind recoiled from the immensity of the her friends it will long remain imp establishes that communion? "It is thus," judge of every thing. I endeavour to raise tumbling tide; and thought of time and them to a persuasion, that God's will in served, "that the Gospel doctrine gives Scripture is the standard; and that this immortality could rise against the force of full relief of mind and ease of conscience, as standard is perpetually in opposition to that corrupt one around and before them.

The younger children of the family will soon have discernment enough to perceive that the Bible has a holiness about it, that heads away from the spray when it blew runs directly contrary to the stream of opinion. And then because this character is so evident, and so inseparable from the much on the loose pieces of ruck." With assent, but choice. If even a heathen could Scripture, the heart will distaste and reject these instructions he began to conduct us,

Yet the standard must be preserved. If and I will follow thee, but if I am unwilling a man should lower it, they would soon de- farther, and the light of the sun no longer tect him; and he must after all, raise them shone upon us. There was a grave-like up to the right standard again. Much may twilight which enabled us to see our way, be effected by manner, as to impressing truth; but, still truth will remain irksome, till God touch the heart.

regular order; and am pleased to have thus such quantities that the weight was almost a lesson found for me. I look on the chap- insupportable. My situation was distractter of the day as a lesson sent forthat day; ing; it grew darker at every step, and in and so I regard it as coming from God for addition to the general tremor with which the use of that day, and not of my own seek- every thing in the neighbourhood of Niaga-

a congregation, in comparison of that of my for my support, and my feet were continualfamily. I have found the attention best ly slipping upon the slimy stones. I was gained, by bringing the truths of Scripture obliged, more than once, to have recourse to into comparison with the facts which are the prescription of the guide to care my gidbefore our eyes. It puts more stimuli into diness, and though I would have given the family-expositions. I never found a fact world to retrace my steps, I feit myself follost, or the current news of the day fail of lowing his darkened figure, vanishing before arresting the attention. "How does the me, as the maniac, faithful to the phantoms Bible account for that fact ?- That man of his illusion, pursues it to his doom. All murdered his Father-This or that thing my faculties of terror seemed strained to happened in our house to-day-What does their extreme, and my mind lost all sensa-

It is difficult to fix and quiet your family. The servants are eager to be gone, to do something in hand. There has been some our being. "Nothing continueth in one their mistress. We must seize opportuni- too, the loss of breath from the compression ties. We must not drive hard at such times of the air, though not the suffocation of the Regularity, however, must be enforced. If a certain hour is not fixed and wind exceeding, as I thought, in swiftness adhered to, the family will inevitably be and power the most desolating hurricane—found in confusion. how came the wind there? There, too, in

Religion should be prudently brought betheir families. Jacob reasoned well with Esau, about the tenderness of his children There should be no scolding: it should be way course abandoned it in agony. mild and pleasant.

I avoid absolute uniformity: the mind revolts at it : though I would shun eccentricity for that is still worse. At one time I would say something on what is read; but at another time, nothing. I make it as NATU-RAL as possible: "I am a religious man: you are my children and my servants; it is VATURAL that we should do so and so.'

Nothing of superstition should attach to family-duty. It is not absolutely and in all the eyes against the showers which are cases indispensible. If unavoidably interrupted, we omit it: it is well. If I were peremptorily ordered, as the Jews were, to steady position, to escape the sudden and bring a lamb, I must be absolute. I do not, vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly nowever, mean in any degree to relax the exposed to the sudden rising of the spray, proper obligation.

ing on the Psalmist's declaration, I will speak densed with the rapidity of steam, it is pree and humble confidence, the trials of of thy testimony before Kings. If a great cipitated in rain; in addition to which, there manner of conversation;" that excellencies life, so he trusts it will sustain him in his man happen to be present, let them see that is no support but the flakes of the rock, in some part of his character will not atone last conflict with the terrors of death. "Let I deem him nothing before the word of which are constantly dropping off; and no-

> From the "United States Literary Gazette." NIAGARA.

Notwithstanding the number of people of the country, yet there are, with whom it may go beneath the falls, and live. Many, when they look upon this scene, are over-Others, of firmer nerves, venture into the like a fire-fly. incillary droppings of this queen of waters, spray, still more by their own imagination, that they could not have lived there a moment longer.

But effectually to achieve this performance t is only necessary that we have confidence. sion that our design cannot be accomplished, will inevitably defeat it.

It is a general impression, that, to go unis formed by the sheet of water; and thus, cent. instead of groping our way at the foot of a narrow passage, we stand mounted in a stupendous cavern.

On a fine morning in August last, soon afer sunrise, I set out with a friend and a hing to be done, after descending the tower of steps, is to strip ourselves of all clothing, except a single covering of linen, and a

Niagara. We passed about fifty rods under the Table rock, beneath whose brow and crumbling sides we could not stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and oppressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the motionless rock and the gushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock, and the chasm yawned upon us. The noise of the cataract was most deafening; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowings of the stream; our breath was checked by the violence of the wind, which for a moment scattered away the clouds of spray, when a

eternity, and felt that nothing but its own which we understand occurred about such an element.

The guide now stopped to take breath. He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the top of his voice, "that we must turn our against us, draw the hand downwards over the face if we felt giddy, and, not rely too one by one, beneath the sheet. A few steps when the irregular blasts of wind drove the water from us; but most of the time it was blown upon us from the sheet with such fu-I read the Scriptures to my family in some ry that every drop seemed a sting, and in ra is shuddering, I could feel the shreds and I find it easy to keep up the attention of splinters of the rock yield as I seized them

prodigious, and unbroken motion. Although the noise exceeded by far the extravagance of my anticipation, I was in some degree prepared for this. I expected spray; but the wind, the violence of the such violence and variety, as if it were the fore a family Tho old Dissenters wearied cave of Æolus in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing, in and his flocks and herds. Something gen- the folly of its desperation, had seized with le, quiet, moderate should be our aim, giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-

tion, except the sole idea of an universal,

We now came opposite a part of the sheet which was thinner, and of course lighter. The guide stopped, and pointed upwards; I looked-and beheld the sun, "shorn of his beams" indeed, and so quenched with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silent hue upon the cragged and ever hamid walls of the cavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard forced from the main body of the fall, and the head must be constantly averted from a which bursts up like smoke from a furnace, Children and servants should see us act- till it fills the whole cavern, and then, conthing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones covered with innumerable eels.

Still there are moments when the eye, at one glance, can catch a glimpse of this magnificent saloon. On one side the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves who constantly visit Niagara from all parts with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rottenness is a matter of some doubt, whether a man more threatening than the waters under which they groan. From their summit it projected with incalculable intensity, a silsome with terror and cannot approach it. very flood, in which the sun seems to dance

We had now penetrated to the inmost reand, confounded by the noise, wind, and cess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly out into the sheet, and beyond it no human scrambled into day-light, fully persuaded foot can step, but to immediate annihilation. The distance from the edge of the fail, to the rock which arrests our progress, is said to be forty-five feet, but I do not think this has ever been accurately ascertained. The The scene itself is dreadful enough, and its arch under which we passed, is evidently natural terrors, if armed with the persua- undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table. Consequently a fall must happen, and, judging from its appearance, der the falls, we must walk upon the level may be expected every day; and this is where they spend their fury, and within probably the only real danger in going bearms length of the torrent; but it is not so; neath the sheet. We passed to our tempoour path lies upon the top of a bank at least rary home, hrough the valley which skirts thirty feet above the bottom of the abyss, the upper stream, among gilded clouds and and as far in a horizontal line from the rainbows and wild flowers, and felt that we course of the falls, and close under the im- had experienced a consummation of curiosimense rock which supports them. This ty; that we had looked upon that, than bank overhangs us, as one side of an irregular arch, of which the corresponding side heart of man more awful or more magnifi-

Effects of inhaling Gas .- On Wednesday the 7th of March, says the Cincinnati Emporium, a son of Mr. Edward Powers, of this city, about ten years of age, with seveguide to visit this sublime scene. The first ral lads, went to a druggist's shop, for ether gas, under pretence of procuring it to take to the college. Several of them took it without any serious effects, but unfortunately for silk handkerchief tied over the ears. This young Powers, from the quantity he took, costume, with the addition of a pair of soon he became wild and frantic, discovering pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of great strength. He took hold of the legs of a large man, and threw him on his back. Soon after, he manifested symptoms of drowsiness-and continued so during the afternoon. In the evening he went home, evidently unwell, complaining of heaviness-he went to bed. During the night, he grouned, and repeatedly asked for water. In the morning, his head was very much swollen, his temples distended, and his face much bloated, with some fever. On his getting up, he soon became faint, with nausea at the stomach, and considerable alarm was excited for his life. Medical assistance was procured, and by the application of cathartics the symptoms became more favourable. On Friday, when the Editor saw him, he was sciousness of his distance only serves to augment his love. He more and more feels the goodness of God, in having never cast off think of the serves of the diamonds in infinite profusion, opened upon over him. On Sunday last, he appeared to over him. On Sunday last, he appeared to

to be much affected, and it is the opin

We are sorry to mention another months since. A young man bought tion of ether gas at a shop in this city took it about 30 miles into the con as he said, to have a frolic. One you inhaled it, among others, and fell down which occurrence, as might be exp broke up the amusement for that time

Advertisements.

SPENCER H. CONE

HAS NOW IN THE PRESS, AND WILL IN IN JUNE NEXT, .

HISTORY OF THE

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

FROM THE BURTH OF CHRIST TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, INCLUDING

The very interesting History OF THE

WALDENSES AND ALBIGENS In Two Volumes.

> Br WILLIAM JONES. Author of Biblical Cyclopedia, &c.

First American, from the fourth London

The excellent work now offered to the ican pub ic, is held in high estimation in Britain; and, in the course of a few year passed through four splendid editions. Author, who is pastor of a Baptist ch London, has explored, with persevering try, a wide range of ecclesiastical info and gathering materials from both friend foes, has disposed of them with unusual ment and skill. The deep conviction these volumes are enriched with the me teresting and important facts ;- facts emis ly calculated to make asting and valuable pressions upon the heart ;-has constrain present Editor to encounter the trouble expense of their publication, and to solice them the patronage of his fellow-citizens.

This work will be comprised in two voloctavo, of about 500 pages each, with valuable maps; the whole printed upon paper, and executed in the best style. price will be, in boards, \$2 per volum in sheep, \$2 50-in calf, \$2 75.

Those who obtain six subscriptions, receive a copy gratis. To Subscriptions for the above work will

received by the publisher of the Star. Le on the subject, post paid, may be address John S. Meehan, Washington City, D.C. the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, New-York.

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drop HIS new and elegant Balsam bids fir A stand unrivalled in its merits, for Com

tions; and we boldly venture to assert, but medicine has ever gained so much credit short a time, as this composition; scare case occurs, but may be removed by their use of it, many having lately used it in sa consumptions with the most surprising so who were given up by the most skillful sicians. Many certificates of its chase company each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for time past, been troubled with a violent and has been in very delicate health, and having tried many different things wing setting relief, I bought for her a bottled Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of in a very short time, she found great relicher cough has entirely left her, and she is gained her strength. JOHN W. JENED Hudson, 12th Mo 29, 1819.

> Affirmed before me, JOSEPH D. MONEL Recorder of the City of Ho

To the afflicted, whom this may con I Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I to violent cold in the latter part of the year which created a violent cough and diffest breathing, which was very distressing till cured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough in and by taking a few doses of the saiddry was entirely cured of my cough, and party side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph B.

Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819. This is to certify, that, in June 1818,1 seized with a distressing cough, pain a side, great weakness in the lungs, and it tinued until July 1819, which confined the house and sometimes to my hed; tried every thing as I thought; but alim I was at last induced to make trial of Dr. len's Cough Drops, which gave me immerelief, increasing my strength, and restoration former sleep. I can with the greated dence recommend them to all that are all with those complaints, as a very valuable NANCY BOUR Hudson, Columbia co. N. Y. Dec. 27,1

For sale by C. F. Wilstach, F street, the Branch Bank; by John Duckworth avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington, andria; and O M. Linthieum, Georgeto Oct. 25-

Star and Luminary

To accommodate subscribers for the lications, as far as practicable, the are hereby authorized to receive, in erection of the country, such money as passed. rently in the operation of busine Western and Southwestern parts of the try these funds may be applied, without tation, to the Carey station, in Michigaritory; to the Valley Towns mission, Cherokee Nation; to the Withingto in the Creek Nation; or, indeed, to any a under the patronage of the General of tion ;-and even produce may be rece all cases in which it can be made use of benefit of any of the aforesaid missions such cases, the Agents will forward accounts to John S. Meehan, the publish

> PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Vol. 1

The C A COMMI VENTION ! TION AT THE

Tenns.-Tl four doll later perio Advertisem ery succeed Any person scribers, sh Communica Columbia ggs D. Kx iness, to J a paid.

Colon Dr. E. Ayres

SIR-I rec

larch 3d, 18:

laker, of G

the King.

* Profits o

Gospel.

committee of idelphia. I took the f val in Africa him; mucl to show t hite men ir d by very on the whom the caling. The ook upon the ature. You elings of an for they hav accompanie our settlem ew of return the land of t He wrote I would have anking me nesting me to

ard which he

ad paid to his

ould remune

ey had incu

seemed n

our colony,

assure the

th us as so There has an hich, in conju said to have w of the r The eleven sel, as you hooner Fideli ney had been ement, and so os, and by h mish vessel.

Captain Ch

ight into th

e with certa

elude the the interfer ere was an ere detained took char olonization S ot be decided ut they were ad sent in the , and deliver erred retur es to remai mitted to do When I wen uch emaciate celeton, they be the per scued them f stepped my re all arous nd gestures th

r the favours When the ve ig to earl ad been tang and treachery d they were et their bags, the ocean, a leir bundles. ut to restor ome of which dly went to y

ngary, our cohere for Cha ad been educ with his boat hore, He car al of the 5 intervie